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# THE JERUSALEM POST

Vol. LI, No. 15375 IS30

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## Israel Druse press for action to save brothers in Lebanon

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
Israeli Druse might cross the border into Lebanon to help Druse there, who face "extermination by the Maronite Phalange," local Druse told reporters in Jerusalem yesterday.

Former MK and Israeli consul-general in New York Ziadan Atashi, two Druse reserve army majors and several Druse academic and religious leaders called the press conference to draw attention to the dangers they say the Druse community in the Shouf mountains are facing.

"This is the first time in 35 years that the Druse community in Israel has held a press conference," said Atashi. "Our aim is to maintain the credibility and the existence of our brothers in Lebanon — the original landowners in the area — and the credibility and image of the Israel Defence Forces and of the State of Israel."

"The Shouf was free of the Phalange until 1982. The Israelis placed them in three areas of the Shouf and since then there have been mutual kidnappings and slaughter," Atashi said.

Referring to the massacre of Palestinians by the Phalange at Sabra and Shatilla last year, he said that if the IDF withdraws from the Shouf, it must make it secure for its

inhabitants and must remove the three Phalange regiments stationed there.

The speakers stated that "several hundred" Israeli Druse are ready to "desert" and "go to Lebanon to help their brothers fight their war for survival."

Said Halabi, a reserve major in the IDF, said that the IDF-sponsored entry of the Phalange forces into the Shouf had altered the status quo in the area. He claimed that the Druse committee formed in Israel to support the Druse in Lebanon had obtained a document signed by former Lebanese president-elect Bashir Jemayel two weeks before his assassination in which he outlined his plans for the establishment of a Maronite state and the elimination of all other minorities in the country. The document was not presented at the press conference.

The Phalange is a "fascist group," he and other participants stated. Halabi denied that the Druse in the Shouf were preventing Christian landowners who had fled the area during the civil war from returning. There was antagonism between these Christians and the Phalange as well as between the Druse and the Phalange, who were a foreign ele-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Another signature is added at the Western Wall yesterday to the petition calling for the release of Prisoner of Zion Yosef Begun. The 50-year-old mathematician and radio engineer is awaiting trial in Russia, where he has been an aliyah activist and one of the foremost campaigners for the free study of Jewish culture. (Harari)

## Ben-Elissar: Egypt violates peace pact

Elihu Ben-Elissar, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, yesterday described as a violation of the Israel-Egyptian peace treaty the recent statement by Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali.

Ghali said that Egypt would not return its ambassador until Israel abandons its "aggressive policies"

and contributes to a new "political atmosphere" in the Middle East.

Interviewed on *Galei Zahav*, Ben-Elissar said that "so far we have been understanding about the fact that Egypt has not returned its ambassador, but once it looks more like a permanent than a temporary thing, we must note, regrettably, that the peace treaty is being violated."

## Three anti-vehicle mines discovered on road in Negev

**By JOSHUA BRILLIANT**  
Post Defence Reporter

The Israel Defence Forces yesterday uncovered three anti-vehicle mines planted on a dirt road near Mount Keren in the Negev, 15 kms. from the Egyptian border. Terrorists' tracks were found nearby, but it is believed they left the area in a car.

Similar incidents in the past were

perpetrated by infiltrators from Egypt, military sources said here.

The mines discovered yesterday were manufactured in Czechoslovakia. The terrorists are thought to have dug them out of old mine fields in Sinai. They apparently travelled by car along the Shivta-Nitzana road to the dirt track

(Continued on Page 3)

## Enemy cemetery revealed as IDF denies mass-grave charge

**By ROBERT ROSENBERG,**  
**MENAHIM HOROWITZ**  
and **JOSHUA BRILLIANT**

**GESHER B'NOT YA'ACOV.** — The bodies of dozens of Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian troops killed in the Lebanese war are buried in shallow graves near here. Forty-four of the graves are marked, but dozens are not.

The IDF made this disclosure after charges were made that Arab terrorists killed by Israeli troops are buried in unmarked mass graves.

IDF sources say that the Army Chaplaincy Corps, responsible for burials, has the names of the 44, and that the remaining graves contain unidentified bodies found in places

such as the Beaufort Castle. Under the Geneva Convention, it is forbidden to bury people from an occupied territory in the territory of the occupying power.

The cemetery, not far from the Arab village of Touba, is overgrown with weeds and thorns. The graves are marked by short metal posts and by tree branches.

IDF sources say it was most recently used a month ago to bury a prisoner, killed in escape attempt at the Ansar detention camp.

His family asked via the Red Cross for the body to be sent home to Syria and this was done.

A visit to the site yesterday by *The Jerusalem Post* showed that at least six graves had been dug

recently. The existence of the cemetery was revealed yesterday during a press conference in Jerusalem, in which U.S. freelance journalist Tamara Kohns alleged that she had discovered "mass graves."

The press conference included colour photographs of the site, and she displayed surgical gloves, a blood-stained sheet marked "Health Ministry," and a used flare, all of which, she said, she found at the site.

Kohns said she had not approached the IDF spokesman for fear that the army would close the area to visitors.

Also at the press conference was law professor Geraud Delapradelle

of the University of Nanterre, who runs an information centre on Lebanese and Palestinians missing since the war. He said there were "thousands" of missing Lebanese and Palestinians, adding that Israel, as occupying power, is legally responsible under the Geneva Convention for residents in areas it controls.

According to Delapradelle, prisoners have been taken from Ansar to Israel, "but not all have returned to Ansar."

Press conference organizers Lea Tsemel, Raya Rotem and Judd Ne'eman all stressed that they were not drawing a direct link between the graves at B'not Ya'acov and the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Speculation flares on why Begin put off trip Officially it's 'personal reasons'

**By DAVID LANDAU**  
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday telephoned President Ronald Reagan and told him that, for "personal reasons," he would have to postpone his visit to Washington next week.

The postponement has inevitably fuelled speculation in political circles about the state of Begin's health and spirits. His failure to explain to the public the "personal reasons" for the postponement is additional cause for speculation and concern.

Begin's spokesman, Uri Porat, asserted yesterday that the "personal reasons" were not related to health. But neither Porat nor other sources close to Begin would elaborate on the nature of the "personal reasons."

U.S. spokesmen indicated that Begin himself did not elaborate on them in his brief telephone conversation with Reagan yesterday afternoon.

Spokesmen here and in Washington said the two leaders had agreed vaguely that a new date would be set. Sources close to Begin indicated that the premier is thinking of the autumn.

These sources stressed that the postponement is not a product of Begin's known reluctance to make the visit at this time. "He is not a trickster," one key source said. "If he says 'personal reason' — then there are genuine personal reasons."

The source maintained, however, that had the premier been more enthusiastic about the visit, he might have overcome the personal reasons. The postponement had come "against the backdrop" of the premier's lack of enthusiasm over making the visit, the source said.

Some political observers were sceptical about this. They questioned both the "lack of enthusiasm" that had been ascribed to the prime minister by his close circle during recent weeks — and the "personal reasons" cited now to explain the deferment. They maintained that both of these aspects of the semi-official version being put

abroad by Begin's circle could be "cover-ups."

The "semi-official version" notes that it was the U.S. rather than Israel that had proposed a summer summit after last May's signing of the Israel-Lebanon agreement. The Reagan-Begin meeting was to demonstrate the improvement in U.S.-Israeli relations after their deterioration last summer and autumn, in the immediate aftermath of the Lebanon war.

But as the weeks passed — and the Israel-Lebanon agreement remained a dead letter because of Syria's refusal to cooperate in a withdrawal of all foreign forces — Begin came to feel that a summit at this time would not be beneficial.

In the words of one well-informed government source, he felt that the time and the situation in Lebanon were "not ripe." He wanted the U.S. to grow "thoroughly fed up" with Syrian obduracy. And he wanted Israel's planned redeployment to go into effect, and its repercussions to become clear, before he met with Reagan.

He felt that there were no press- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Jemayel in Washington after meeting Hussein

**WASHINGTON.** — Lebanese President Amin Jemayel arrived here late yesterday afternoon after a surprise stopover in the French resort of Cannes, where he met with Jordan's King Hussein.

The Cannes meeting, kept secret until the last minute, was the main topic of discussion among diplomats, local journalists and other observers in Beirut yesterday.

Most believed that the fact that Jemayel left Beirut one day early without announcing his destination showed the importance of his meeting with Hussein.

Jemayel told reporters in France that King Hussein would play an active role.

But the diplomats and other observers in Beirut were wary of reading too much into Jemayel's statement that he was confident all foreign forces would leave Lebanon very soon.

They said Jemayel, Foreign Minister Elie Salem and Prime Minister Shafik al-Wazzan had

made similar comments in recent months.

Most political observers in Beirut felt it was unlikely that Jemayel and Hussein had discussed any new overall Middle East peace plan.

The most prevalent view in the Lebanese capital was that Jemayel may have been concerned over a recent report that Hussein might enter peace talks with Israel.

The report came from two U.S. senators, including Hubert Humphrey Jr., who recently met the King in Amman. Humphrey was later quoted as saying that Hussein felt a split within the Palestine Liberation Organization had altered the regional situation and that he was interested in making peace with Israel.

Diplomats here said Jemayel may have wanted to persuade Hussein not to enter any talks with Israel until the Lebanese question — particularly the withdrawal of foreign forces — has been resolved. (Reuters, AP)

## Reagan regrets Begin cancellation

**By WOLF BLITZER**  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

**WASHINGTON.** — The Reagan administration yesterday expressed disappointment that Prime Minister Menachem Begin had postponed his visit to Washington.

Senior U.S. officials suggested that Begin's ill-health — rather than any policy differences with the U.S. or domestic political problems in Israel — was the single most important reason for the postponement.

White House officials said Reagan and Begin spoke by telephone very briefly yesterday, with the president expressing "understanding" for the Begin decision.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes, who declined to provide details of the conversation other than to say it was brief, insisted that the postponement would not further set back the Lebanese related negotiations or the broader peace process.

State Department spokesman John Hughes told reporters that the U.S. and Israel had other "excellent channels" to continue their discus-

sions on these matters, but he added: "Obviously, we're disappointed that the prime minister is not able to be here at this time."

Hughes declined to speculate about the "personal reasons" cited by Begin, but he seemed to signal very indirectly that health was a factor.

"You would have to ask Prime Minister Begin what those reasons are," Hughes said. "It isn't a secret that he suffered a great personal tragedy with the death of his wife, and his health problems aren't any secret. The president — I can't quite remember whether in phone calls or messages — certainly has expressed compassion and concern about the death of his wife and his own health problems, but I think that as for what the reasons are for the postponement of the visit, you would have to ask him."

The State Department and the White House insisted yesterday that the Begin postponement would not affect the visit here of Lebanese President Amin Jemayel. Jemayel arrived late yesterday afternoon and is due to see Reagan at the White

House on Friday. Jemayel is accompanied by Prime Minister Shafik al-Wazzan.

The White House and the State Department said Reagan was "looking forward" to rescheduling the Begin visit for later this year, although they declined to say when it might take place.

There were repeated suggestions here in recent days that Begin's doctors would prevent the visit from taking place next week. The prime minister, according to reliable U.S. and Israeli sources, was described as too weak to undertake a transatlantic journey.

Indeed, the Israel Embassy had received virtually no replies to any of a series of questions it had sent to Jerusalem, regarding details of the Begin visit.

Recent high-level U.S. visitors to Jerusalem who met with Begin have described him as "only the shell" of the man they had once known. They still maintained that he was mentally alert, although by no means as feisty as he once was — an apparent reflection of his sombre mood as a result of the war and his health.

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## NEWSBEAT 'Decriminalizing' hashish

Like any drug, hashish produces different reactions in different people — much the way alcohol does, but usually without the massive debilitation that arises from too much drinking.

Generally, a user becomes more relaxed, but wits are not necessarily dulled. User reaction times, for example, according to several scientific publications including *Scientific American*, are affected considerably less than in alcohol use. Long-term use, however, appears to lessen aggressive drives.

Just as most social drinkers do

*This is the fourth and final article of a series on the implications for Israel of the Lebanese hashish trade by Jerusalem Post Reporter ROBERT ROSENBERG.*

not end up alcoholics, so the vast majority of hashish users are apparently infrequent users of the drug. Surveys over the past few years show that while many teenagers have tried the drug, few say they smoke it more than once or twice a week.

There are few politicians in Israel who would consider calling for the legalization of the drug, however. Recently, two Likud MKs, Benny Shalita and Akiva Nof, raised the question during a Knesset Interior Committee meeting at which a police representative spoke about huge increases in the numbers of users in the country.

Both MKs were forced within 48 hours to retract their statements after a storm of anger coming from the police, the Justice Ministry and the press.

In the U.S., marijuana has undergone a process called "decriminalization" in more than a dozen states, by which marijuana use — not sales — has been reduced from a felony to the relative equivalent of a parking ticket.

In Israel, although there is no growing public movement for the legalization of hashish, the police have already begun to execute a "decriminalization policy" of their own, regarding personal use of the drug.

One practically has to smoke a joint under the nose of a police officer on duty before getting arrested for smoking hashish. Dealers, however, are treated harshly both by police investigators and by the courts.

The police have also been known to make use of a known criminal's possession of hashish in order to send him to prison, if they cannot convict him on other charges.

But the ever increasing availability of hash and the corresponding increase in its use have raised questions even among the police about whether some sort of decriminalization might be instituted in law.

"We don't have the resources to go running after infrequent or social users," admit police officers in vice squads. The police hate the idea of high schoolers smoking hashish, but, as they say, they are limited in their resources.

The spread of Lebanese hashish throughout Israeli society is one of the inadvertent results of the Lebanon war. Whether it will become one of its more lasting effects remains to be seen.

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## Peace Now challenging settlers inside Hebron

By DAVID RICHARDSON  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The leaders of the Jewish settlers in Hebron demanding the reconstruction of the Jewish quarter there are now facing a challenge in their own backyard, as Israelis who oppose their policies transfer their protests to the city itself.

Peace Now is to commence a protest vigil today next to the Hebron market and the city's bus terminal, which are still under curfew following the murder of yeshiva student Aharon Gross 12 days ago. These are precisely the areas Rabbi Moshe Levinger and the other advocates of an expanded Jewish presence in Hebron are demanding for themselves.

Five members of the Birzeit Solidarity Committee meanwhile put up a tent yesterday opposite the Hebron military-government headquarters to press for an end to Jewish settlement in the city.

Levinger and other Kiyat Arba leaders have been camping in the same place for over three weeks, demanding tougher security measures against Arab demonstrators and government support for the fewer than 20 Jewish families living in the heart of the city.

Levinger, who like other West Bank settlement leaders urges Israeli sovereignty over all of Judea and Samaria, objected to other Israelis demonstrating in Hebron.

"You are encouraging the murderers," he told members of the Birzeit committee, according to eye-witnesses, as they began erecting their tent. Soldiers were stationed nearby to ensure order.

The army is keeping the two groups of protesters separate. The two tents are 300 metres apart.

A three-man Peace Now delegation met yesterday with Tat-Aluf (res.) Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, the new coordinator of activities in the administered territories, to try to establish whether the army would hand over the market and the bus terminal to the settlers.

According to Peace Now, in a statement they released after the meeting, Ben-Eliezer said that the curfew in the area would be lifted shortly and referred to a cabinet decision of some 18 months ago which dealt with the reconstruction of the Jewish quarter.

The Peace Now delegation said they had not found this satisfactory and informed Ben-Eliezer (and subsequently the army and the settlers) of their intention to start the protest vigil today and to hold a large demonstration in the town on Saturday.

Sources in the civil administration have revealed that plans are being discussed to transfer the bus terminal elsewhere in the city.

Once this is carried out, the old terminal area would be turned over to the settlers on the grounds that it had been owned by Jews until the riots of 1929. The Jordanian Custodian of Absentee Property turned it over to the municipality in the 1950s for the construction of the bus terminal, as it did with the wholesale market.

There are apparently no plans as yet to transfer the market, since this is complicated by the multitude of individual Arab owners there and the nature of the contracts they have with the municipality.

## Nahal plans to establish nine W. Bank military settlements

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Nahal is planning to establish nine military settlements in Judea/Samaria within the next few months, its magazine, *Bumahane Nahal*, reported yesterday.

A special issue published to mark Nahal Day at the Israel Defence Forces exhibition here said three settlements and one outpost are to be established by the end of this month. They are Tene and Atuel along the Hebron-Beersheba road; Ganim, south east of Jenin, and

Bitronot, south of Meholah in the Jordan Valley.

Within the next few months, Nahal will also establish outposts at Ma'aleh Levona, between Nablus and Ramallah; Yitzhar, south of Nablus; Dolev, west of Ramallah; Aspar, northeast of Hebron, and Migdalim, near the trans-Samaria road.

These sites are currently designed as "outposts" which are not financed by the World Zionist Organization although they have usually been the nuclei for new civilian settlements.

## Shabbat siren more like air raid warning

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Families in the Geula quarter and neighbouring streets here have complained that a siren heralding the start of Shabbat in the area disturbs the peace.

Nearly 80 residents have signed a petition calling for the siren,

mounted on the roof of a yeshiva in Rehov Geula, to be quietened. The petition is to be discussed at the next meeting of the City Council.

The residents say that the ear-splitting two-minute wail, is more like an air raid warning than a signal to welcome the day of rest.



Members of the Temple Mount Faithful pray at the Mograbi Gate entrance to the mount yesterday, Tisha Be'Av. The poster says: "Let us go up to the Temple Mount to pray, as we do at the Machpelah Cave (in Hebron)." (Rahamim Israeli)

## Tisha Be'Av marked with fasting and prayer

Jerusalem Post Staff

Restaurants, places of entertainment and banks closed down all over the country on Monday night and yesterday as the nation marked Tisha Be'Av. Only in Tel Aviv did cafe owners ignore local by-laws prohibiting them from opening on the fast day, and the city was almost as busy as usual. The stock exchange, however, was closed.

In Jerusalem, tens of thousands, mourning the destruction of the Temple, flocked yesterday to its only remnant — the Western Wall — for the recitation of prayers and dirges. Synagogues, too, were crowded with worshippers, especially during the afternoon and

evening services.

About 30 persons held a two-hour demonstrative prayer meeting at the Mograbi Gate entrance to the Temple Mount yesterday. The group, the Temple Mount Faithful, which for the last decade has held similar services, this time had received High Court authorization.

Leaflets giving the names of police officers who took part in last Thursday's operation to stop disturbances in Mea She'arim were distributed by ultra-Orthodox zealots at a Tisha Be'Av gathering there on Monday night.

The names included that of Jerusalem's police commander Tat Nitzav Rahamim Comfort. By each

name was printed the phrase *yamah shemo* — "may his name be blotted out."

The leaflet asserted that paratroopers, commandos and other soldiers took part in the police operation.

In Haifa most places of entertainment and cafes were closed yesterday. In Hadar Hacarmel hundreds of people patronized a falafel stall that remained open. Synagogues in the city were reported full.

In Bhamdoun, Southern Lebanon, Israeli army troops held services in the synagogue which was used in the past by the town's Jewish community.

## Workers angry at 'party appointment'

By DAVID RUDGE  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The local Labour Council has declared a labour dispute on behalf of workers at the Transport Ministry's vehicle-licensing office over the apparent appointment of a Herut Party member as the new office manager.

The council charges that Daniel Meir, former secretary of the Herut branch in Rechaim, has been given the job because of his political connections.

Ze'ev Feldheim, chairman of the council's state employees section, said the appointment had been made without proper procedures. He said that the post, which became vacant at the end of the month when the present manager retired, had not been put out to tender as required by Law.

He also says that Meir has no adequate experience for the job.

A spokeswoman for the Transport Ministry denied that Meir has been appointed to replace the retiring manager. She said that Meir is an adviser to the minister in the northern area and part of his job takes him to the Haifa office, but stressed that the vacancy will be filled in accordance with the regulations.

Reacting to the statement Feldheim said that the ministry is trying to hush up the matter. "In reality this man comes to the office every day, tells the workers that he is the new manager and acts in that manner. There's no doubt that this is a political appointment and there's no way that the workers will accept it," he said.

## Hotel prices called 'too high for German tourists'

Hotel prices for tourists in Israel are 30 per cent higher this year than in Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece or North African countries, according to a series of articles in the West German press. The reports were publicized yesterday in an announcement by the Tourism Ministry.

The ministry cited an article in the Frankfurt daily, *Allegemeine Zeitung*, which said hotel services in Israel are much too expensive for the German tourist. The paper observed that lunch in an Israeli hotel costs DM26.50 (IS\$54) — about the same as a much better meal in an exclusive restaurant in Berlin or Frankfurt.

## More travel abroad

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The number of Israelis going abroad grew by 12 per cent in the first half of this year, reaching a total of 270,000. Some 241,000 travelled overseas in the same period last year.

This figure, issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics, does not include East Jerusalem residents who travelled abroad via the Jordan bridges.

## Sea of Galilee festival

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Hundreds of singing and dancing groups from Israel and abroad will take part in the 10-day Sea of Galilee Festival which opens today.

## Man held in connection with Emil Grunzweig murder case

A man suspected of involvement in the killing of Emil Grunzweig was arrested at the beginning of the week, and was remanded yesterday in custody for 10 days.

Haim Turgeman, 35, of Jerusalem, was arrested as a result of information received by the investigating team set up following Grunzweig's death when a grenade was thrown at a Peace Now rally on February 10.

Turgeman has denied any connection with the incident. A police investigator conceded that the evidence against Turgeman is "flimsy," and said he expected the suspect would be released before the full 10 days.

During the remand hearing, a representative of the investigating team said that in the past few months it was discovered that the suspect possessed weapons and sabotage material with which he intended to commit a felony.

The representative told the court that Turgeman's involvement in the actual grenade attack was still being investigated, and that no other suspects have been arrested as yet.

Turgeman denied having anything to do with the throwing of the grenade, and denied possessing weapons.

A bachelor and ex-convict who was released from jail 17 months ago, Turgeman said he wanted legal counsel.

Explaining his decision to remand Turgeman for 10 days, Jerusalem Magistrate Court Judge Ya'acov Bezael said there was suspicion that Turgeman was involved in some of the activities attributed to him.

Sources say that while Turgeman is suspected of having intended to commit a felony, he is not suspected of the murder itself. (Iim)

## Arens seeking total cabinet support for F-16 purchase

Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Defence Minister Moshe Arens has decided to seek the entire cabinet's approval for his plan to buy 75 additional F-16s for the air force. The air force has already acquired 75 of the planes.

There has reportedly been some Treasury criticism of the plan to buy the F-16s, in addition to producing the Lavi. The 75 additional F-16s will cost \$3 billion, an aide to Arens reported yesterday.

The aide said differences with the Treasury have been more or less settled and air force commander Aluf Amos Lapidot said earlier this week that a large IAF team had been sent to the U.S. to prepare the contract for signature.

Arens' media advisor Nahman Shai said yesterday that the minister wanted full cabinet approval because of the expense involved.

The matter is expected to come before the cabinet shortly, Shai added.

## Navons to London for hospital fund dinner

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Former president Yitzhak Navon leaves for London this week to attend a fund-raising dinner for Jerusalem's Misgav Ladach Hospital, which has built the shell of a new building but lacks nearly \$5m. to complete it.

Navon, whose father was many years ago a member of the hospital board, will be accompanied by his

wife Ofira. They are taking their children, Na'ama and Erez, at their own expense.

The dinner will be held at a London hotel, hosted by magnate Leon Tamman, chairman of the hospital's board of governors.

Mainly a maternity hospital, Misgav Ladach intends to expand and provide an eye clinic, an ear, nose and throat clinic and other services.

## Visiting jazzmen to conduct workshops

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Artists participating in the Third International Jazz Festival opening on Saturday night will conduct workshops for local jazz musicians, composers and students next week at the Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem.

Leading the workshops will be Larry Coryell and Brian Keane (guitar), Herbie Hancock (piano), Ron Carter (bass), Tony Williams (drums), Wynton Marsalis

(trumpet), Branford Marsalis (saxophone) and David Friedman (vibes and percussion). The workshops will be held on July 27 and 28.

Friedman will also conduct a rehearsal-workshop with the Tel Aviv Jazz Orchestra, which will perform with Friedman as soloist at the final programme of the festival at the Tel Aviv Hilton on August 2.

Those interested in attending the workshops should register with the Rubin Academy or the festival office at the Tel Aviv Hilton.

## Top archeologist gets threatening calls

Prof. Binyamin Mazar, director of the Temple Mount excavations, says he has received a number of telephoned murder threats.

One caller said he was "coming to kill him," Mazar said. Another said he was going to "liquidate" the professor.

He reported another incident in which a Magen David Adam ambulance called at Mazar's Jerusalem home, having been sent there by a hoaxer. (Iim)

## Joint bar mitzva in Katzin and Leningrad

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — A joint bar mitzva celebration will be held tomorrow for Amit Nemlich of Katzin in the Golan Heights and Michael Friedman of Leningrad. The celebration was organized by the "My Brother's Keeper" organization.

MOTHERS. — Five thousand mothers of large families from around the country, including 700 Arab and Druse women, are expected to participate in the "fun day" which Na'amat will hold at Tel Aviv's Hayarkon Park this morning.



"Write down that nothing's changed in this market in 30 years!" a stall owner tells Alignment mayorality candidate Dov Ben-Meir (left) yesterday at the Tel Aviv's Carmel Market. (Gadash)

## Tourism's TA promotion irks Lahat's rivals

By CAROL COOK  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Deputy Mayor Yitzhak Artzi yesterday criticized the Tourism Ministry's promotional campaign for Tel Aviv, saying it goes against the spirit of fair play in politics.

Artzi, a member of Mayor Lahat's coalition, will head the Independent Liberal list in the October municipal elections. "It really isn't fair," he told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Two other mayoral candidates — MK Dov Ben-Meir (Alignment, Labour) and MK Mordechai

Virshubski (Shinui) — have also sharply criticized the ad campaign as unfairly partisan. Ben-Meir complained to the Tourism Ministry, and Virshubski asked the state comptroller to investigate. The campaign uses the slogan "It's great to be in Tel Aviv" in posters and in a television service broadcast.

The Tourism Ministry's media adviser, Tzvi Rimmon, has said that the promotion is just one of many campaigns designed to promote tourism within the city.

But critics say the campaign is directed at Tel Aviv residents and is designed to boost Lahat's election prospects.

## UN soldier on trial for Lebanon murders

NEWBRIDGE, Ireland (Reuter).

An Irish soldier charged with killing three colleagues while serving with UN forces in Lebanon accused two Lebanese civilians of shooting them, a court martial heard yesterday.

Private Michael McAleavey, 21, of Belfast, pleaded not guilty to the murder of three colleagues attached to the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) while they were manning a remote bridge in Southern Lebanon last October.

The prosecution said it would prove that the soldiers were shot by McAleavey, who had arrived in Lebanon only a week earlier.

A medical officer who was first on the scene after the shooting told the court that he found McAleavey in a state of shock, and tried to restrain him.

McAleavey rushed past him and fell on two unarmed Lebanese civilians lying on the ground, punching them and shouting: "The bastards, they killed him" the court heard.

The court martial, the first for murder in Ireland in 40 years, is expected to last between two and three weeks.

BLANKET AMNESTY. — The management of Soroka Hospital in Beersheba yesterday announced a campaign to get back laundry which has disappeared from the establishment recently. The thieves are asked to return the huge quantities of sheets, blankets, towels, pyjamas and tea towels, and are assured that they will not be punished.

## NEGEV MINES

(Continued from Page One)

leading to Mount Keren. They then proceeded on foot to the Mount Keren area some 15 kilometres away, laid the mines and returned to the car, the army spokesman said.

An IDF patrol discovered the mines yesterday morning.

One source said the army had anticipated such acts because of earlier incidents, and therefore had increased its patrols. The IDF also sent trackers to the scene.

Most previous minings were perpetrated by Beduins coming from Egypt, the spokesman said. Last June an anti-vehicle mine was discovered on a dirt track near the border south of Nitzana and IDF

sappers safely blew it up, the spokesman reported.

The IDF liaison unit headed by Tat-Aluf Dov Sion raised that matter with Egypt and the Multinational Force in Sinai, pointing out the peace agreement requires Egypt to prevent such attacks.

The MNF stepped up its patrols, the Egyptians investigated past attacks and "here and there" increased their patrols, military sources said.

OC Southern Command Aluf Haim Erez said last week the Egyptians "apparently don't do all they can do to prevent infiltrations into our territory."

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## Soviet troops reportedly slaughter Afghan village elders

ISLAMABAD (Reuters). — A dozen elders from the Afghan town of Ghazni have been executed by Soviet troops in retaliation for a guerrilla attack in which four Soviet soldiers died, western diplomats said yesterday.

The elders were chosen for execution, the diplomats said, because they were considered sympathizers of the rebels resisting the Soviet military presence.

They were rounded up the day after guerrillas staged an attack in Ghazni on July 7, killing an officer and three other Soviet soldiers, the diplomats said, quoting information from Afghanistan.

They said the executions were carried out during a sweep by Soviet and Afghan troops, launched at the beginning of the month to re-establish government control of Ghazni.

The situation there has recently deteriorated for the government, which sent additional troops to the area and ordered air strikes, the diplomat said.

They also reported that security

measures were significantly stepped up in the capital Kabul during the Moslem el-Fitr festival last week.

The number of troops patrolling the streets was increased, they said, including the presence of Soviet soldiers in armoured personnel carriers and trucks.

The diplomats also reported fighting around Paghman 15 kilometres northwest of Kabul.

In one operation in the area, the rebels hijacked a government jeep and robbed it of bonus money intended for the troops. Some of the looted money was given to families who suffered casualties in earlier government bombings.

Bombardment of suspected rebel hideouts in the Paghman area is continuing and the rebels shot down a helicopter on July 14 and two more the next day, the diplomats said.

They said reports had been received of fighting last month in the Bamian Valley, which had remained calm since early this year.

They had no details but said reports spoke of considerable civilian casualties and crops burned by troops.

## Big-claw dinosaur found almost complete in England

LONDON (AP). — The skeleton of an unknown species of dinosaur, a flesh eater with 30 centimetre-long claws which lived about 125 million years ago, has been discovered in southern England, London's Natural History Museum announced yesterday.

The museum said it could be the most important find of its kind in Britain this century.

The creature, possibly similar to the *Tyrannosaurus rex*, will require a new name.

Details of the find are to be revealed at a news conference today.

The museum spokesman said that the dinosaur would have been three to four and a half metres tall when standing on its hind legs.

A nearly complete skeleton, including parts of the skull, has been excavated from a clay pit in Surrey, a commuter belt county on London's southwest outskirts.

"We're not saying exactly where, because I'm afraid amateur collec-

tors tend to converge on a site like this," the spokesman said.

It was an amateur fossil collector, identified by the museum as Bill Walker from Thornton Heath in south London, who made the initial discovery last January of a claw bone about 50 per cent larger than that of the *Tyrannosaurus*.

The bone convinced museum experts that the skeleton belongs to a previously unknown creature which could have fed on the plant-eating dinosaur inhabiting southern England at the time.

When Walker contacted the museum, paleontologist Dr. Alan Charig led a team of experts in a full excavation of the site, beginning in May.

Three truckloads of bones eventually arrived at the museum in London's Kensington district, where they are being cleaned and pieced together.

The skeleton will then go on public display, but before it does, scientists will have to find a name for the creature.

## More illness among American kids

SAN FRANCISCO (AP). — The rate of chronic health problems among American children has doubled in the past 25 years, according to annual government surveys.

A researcher analyzing the findings said on Monday that he cannot explain the increase, much of which appears to be due to chronic illnesses such as asthma and bronchitis.

"We're looking at a wide variety of conditions," said Dr. Peter Budetti, director of the health

policy programme at the University of California.

Part of the increase might be due to better surveying techniques, he said. But that "won't account for all of it."

The federal survey, known as the National Health Interview Survey, polls about 110,000 people a year. The latest findings show that in the last 25 years the number of children with some limitation of activity due to a medical condition or learning disability has climbed by 500,000, Budetti said.

## 6 Dutch recruits die in classroom mine explosion

THE HAGUE (AP). — Live and dummy mines were mixed together in the Dutch army training classroom where six soldiers died and 10 were wounded in Monday's explosion of an anti-personnel mine, the Defence Ministry reported yesterday.

The explosion occurred during a classroom orientation session on the mortar mine at the Harde artillery

firing range in the central Netherlands. The students were all recent non-commissioned officer recruits. The instructor sergeant was one of the fatalities.

The 4.7-kilogram mines are customarily triggered by trip wires, which shoot them about a metre into the air and then detonate them, spewing shrapnel over the surrounding area.



U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz greets Sheikh Isa Bin Salman Al-Khalifa, the Emir of Bahrain, at Andrews Air Force Base on Monday. (UPI telephoto)

## Hijacked jet back in U.S.

MIAMI (AP). — A Cuban who passed around copies of a note claiming to have a "blockbuster" bomb in his briefcase hijacked a Miami-bound Eastern Airlines Jumbo jet to Cuba yesterday, Federal aviation officials said.

The plane, with 232 people aboard, later landed back at Miami International Airport "minus one male hijacker," said Federal Aviation Administration spokesman Jack Barker.

It was the fourth case of air piracy this month and the eighth since May 1. No one was injured.

The hijacker did not have a weapon but "he claimed to have a bomb in his briefcase," Barker said.

## Nude protest march down Champs Elysees

PARIS (AP). — Taking advantage of the warm summer weather, about a dozen young men and women marched nude down Paris' Champs Elysees avenue yesterday, calling for the release from custody of an army deserter.

Wearing only shoes and carrying a banner that read "No to uniforms."

Free deserter Mouninious", the group came out of the underground passage leading from the Arch of Triumph and walked for about 15 minutes down the capital's main avenue.

The disclosure by Rees is certain to incense the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland, who have always insisted on their right to remain British and not be abandoned either to fend for themselves or to join the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic to the south.

The withdrawal debate was so secret that many cabinet ministers apparently knew nothing of it.

Tony Benn, an advocate of withdrawal and at the time a senior

## Britain once considered giving up Northern Ireland

LONDON (Reuters). — Britain seriously considered relinquishing its rule of Northern Ireland in 1974, the cabinet minister then responsible for the province disclosed yesterday.

An inner cabinet of Britain's last Labour government secretly debated withdrawal plans for two years before dropping the idea, said former Northern Ireland secretary Merlyn Rees.

The debate took place at the height of a bombing and murder campaign by the Irish Republican Army (IRA), begun in 1969 and

continuing today, to force the British out.

The disclosure by Rees is certain to incense the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland, who have always insisted on their right to remain British and not be abandoned either to fend for themselves or to join the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic to the south.

The withdrawal debate was so secret that many cabinet ministers apparently knew nothing of it.

Tony Benn, an advocate of withdrawal and at the time a senior

minister, complained in the *Guardian* newspaper on Monday that no government had ever considered giving up the province.

This provoked the disclosure by Rees in a letter published yesterday by the paper, stating: "The option of withdrawal was seriously considered in cabinet sub-committee between 1974 and 76."

Rees said the plan was ultimately dropped because of opposition by himself and the Labour Party, moderate Catholic forces in the province and the government of the Republic of Ireland.

CEAUSESCU. — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived in the Mozambique capital of Maputo on Monday at the start of a three-day state visit.

Malta blocks closure of East-West deal

MADRID (Reuters). — Work at the marathon East-West conference on security and cooperation in Europe ground to a halt yesterday as Malta stuck defiantly to a demand for a meeting on Mediterranean security.

Delegates of the 35 participating states filed out of the conference hall here after meeting for just two minutes when it became clear that there was no shift in Malta's position.

The Maltese demand remained the only barrier to the closure of the conference which finally achieved East-West consensus on a concluding document last Friday after nearly three years of often tortuous negotiation.

Amnesty in Poland expected on Friday

WARSAW (AP). — Poland's communist rulers plan to free or pardon about 1,200 violators of martial law when they end their 19-month-old crackdown, but will not release key leaders, officials and diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The amnesty will cover those still in prison for martial law violations and those released conditionally for medical, family or other reasons, a government official said.

The official, who asked not to be named, said the amnesty would be made public Friday, along with the announcement that the December 1981 crackdown is being lifted.

Informed sources said only about 20 of the estimated 400 people still in prison will remain behind bars. They will include seven ranking leaders of Solidarity, at least five dissidents from Kór, the committee for social self-defence, and four members of the outlawed, anti-communist KPN, the confederation for an independent Poland.

## U.S. to send Chad \$10m. to help combat rebels

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Ronald Reagan, determined to support the Chadian government against a Libyan-backed insurgency, has decided to send \$10 million in military equipment to that central African country, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The officials said shipments of clothing, food, jeeps and other vehicles would begin later this week.

According to the officials, the U.S. government is concerned that President Hissene Habre's defeat by the Libyan-backed rebels could threaten the pro-Western government of the Sudan.

Reagan has the authority to send assistance in emergency situations without authorization from Congress.

In N'djamena, the Chadian capital, Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said yesterday that no foreigners have taken part in the periodic clashes the past month in northern and eastern Chad. He added, however, that the govern-

ment has accepted the services of "Foreign Volunteers" of unspecified nationalities who are not paid by Chad and who have generally been assigned equipment-maintenance responsibilities.

Several French civilian advisers and technicians are in Chad, mainly to instruct government forces in using the tons of sophisticated weapons dispatched by Paris. A French diplomatic source in N'djamena said none of the advisers was "participating in the fighting in any fashion."

Unofficial sources have said that Habre's forces have customarily included some foreign mercenaries and that now there may be a few more.

Soumaila also said government troops have moved well to the north of their base at Oum Chalouba in the northeast in the direction of the rebel-held city of Fada. But he said he could not confirm reports that the remote locality had been evacuated by the insurgents.

## Mubarak denies reports of cholera epidemic in Egypt

CAIRO (AP). — President Hosni Mubarak said yesterday there was no cholera epidemic in Egypt. He said there have only been a limited number of cases, most of which have been cured.

"There have been 300 suspected (cholera) cases," he said in a speech opening a three-day youth congress of the ruling National Democratic Party. "One hundred and twenty proved to be positive. Only three persons died, and the rest recovered. There was no question of an epidemic," he added.

An epidemic would mean that I would have to notify the World Health Organization so that other countries take precautions. It would also mean a halt in tourism."

Mubarak said an epidemic would

also mean "the stoppage of exports and we would find our Economy Minister Mustafa el-Saeed pulling his hair."

"If it were an epidemic, we would have notified the World Health Organization," he said.

A WHO spokesman in Geneva last week said the organization had asked Egypt about rumours of a cholera epidemic but had received no reply.

Health Minister Sabry Zaki said on Sunday that precautions against "summer diseases" had been taken, including the inoculation of 7.5 million citizens against cholera. He also said the government had in reserve 11.5 million doses of vaccine.

## Malta blocks closure of East-West deal

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Delegates of the 35 participating states filed out of the conference hall here after meeting for just two minutes when it became clear that there was no shift in Malta's position.

The Maltese demand remained the only barrier to the closure of the conference which finally achieved East-West consensus on a concluding document last Friday after nearly three years of often tortuous negotiation.

The document, an updated version of the 1975 Helsinki Accords on European Security and Cooperation (CSCE), contains new undertakings on human rights and provides for a series of follow-up meetings including a European disarmament conference.

It represents the first major East-West agreement since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but the U.S. stressed that it did not by itself mean a return to détente.

CEAUSESCU. — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived in the Mozambique capital of Maputo on Monday at the start of a three-day state visit.

## Sports



Jose-Luis Clerc

## Clerc reclaims

## U.S. pro title

BROOKLINE (AP). — Argentine Jose-Luis Clerc reached a milestone on his road back to the game's upper echelons on Monday night when he claimed his second U.S. Pro Tennis title in three years with a 6-3, 6-1 rout of America's Jimmy Arias.

The second-seeded Clerc, ranked sixth in the world last year but unable to win a match in seven of his last 10 tournaments, earned the \$34,000 top prize at the Longwood Cricket Club. The 18-year-old Arias, the youngest finalist here since Bjorn Borg in 1974, picked up \$17,000.

Clerc, who last triumphed here in 1981 in the midst of a 27-match winning streak, brushed through this year's clay-court event with his straight-set victories in which he lost just 25 games.

The 24-year-old Argentine, ranked 10th in the world, asserted his dominance early and needed just 67 minutes to beat the third-seeded Arias, ranked 13th, on the strength of his ability to move his opponent from side to side along the baseline.

## Israel net girls ousted by Brazil

## By JACK LEON

## Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — After a promising start, Israel's women were ousted 1-2 by Brazil on Monday in the first round of the Federation Cup tennis tournament, the women's version of the Davis Cup.

Binyamini, 19, scored a career-best victory over Claudia Montaña, 6-0, 6-2. The Brazilian is currently ranked 79th in the world on the Women's Tennis Association Computer — more than 200 places above the Israeli woman whose opportunity for tournament competition is restricted by her army service.

In the second singles contest, Orly Bialostocki was defeated 6-3, 6-4 by Patricia Medano, and then Binyamini, and new cap Sagit Dyon lost in the doubles to seal Israel's fate.

The Israelis today open their bid in the plate event for the 16 countries defeated in the first round of the 40-nation competition.

The \$200,000 tournament is sponsored by Japan's Nippon Electric Co. The Israelis have so far won \$1,000, and have a chance to collect a maximum of \$1,500 more in the plate competition.

World No.3 Andrea Jaeger produced a dazzling display to guide the cup holders, the U.S., into the second round by demolishing Ellen Grindvold 6-0, 6-1 in just 35 minutes to give the Americans an unsailable 2-0 lead over Norway in their first-round clash.

Candy Reynolds opened the American defence with a 6-4, 6-1 triumph over Astrid Sande.

In other first-round ties, second-seeded West Germany beat Spain and no.2 seeds Australia defeated the Soviet Union, each by 3-0. Fifth-seeded Britain won by the same margin against Luxembourg, while Japan came through 2-1 against Denmark.

## BASEBALL

## Results of Monday's games:

American League:  
Milwaukee 4-5, Texas 3-4; Toronto 8, Kansas City 2; Chicago 5, Cleveland 3; New York 4, Minnesota 2; Boston 7, California 2; Detroit 4, Oakland 2; Baltimore 9, Seattle 4.  
National League: Houston 8, Philadelphia 2; Atlanta 7, New York 4.

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Moderator: HAIM YAVIN, Parliamentary Correspondent, Israel TV  
A question and answer period will follow the debate.  
Saturday July 23  
8.30 p.m.  
The Sharon Hotel  
Herzliya-on-Sea  
Light refreshments will be served before the programme  
Space is limited. Tickets, IS 200, are available in advance at the front office of the  
Sharon Hotel. Tickets cost IS 180 for ESRA cardholders. For further information, call  
the Sharon Hotel 052-78777.



TWO DAYS a week, Michal Palgi is a kibbutz cook. She — like 80 per cent of the women on her kibbutz — works in the service and education branches, while almost all the men work in production and agriculture.

Four days a week, Palgi works in the field of sociology at the University of Haifa's Institute for the Study of the Kibbutz. Her research focuses on the division of labour on kibbutz, and the problems of sex roles posed for members. She lectures widely at kibbutzim, and to outsiders who view the kibbutz as a telling experiment in sexual equality.

"People who don't know anything about the kibbutz assume there is 'mechanical equality' — that women do the jobs men do," says Palgi. "People who know the kibbutz at all believe there is no equality at all. These are two extreme assumptions."

People are familiar with the pioneers' feminist intentions, and with the image of the *halutz* — the young woman who drained swamps and ploughed fields with the men. But the female pioneers moved indoors when the collective children's houses were built and the domestic services were expanded.

The shift from "temporary" equality to traditional female and male work roles has made the kibbutz fertile ground for theorists. Some see the kibbutz as a failed attempt at equality, as proof of the existence of innate biological differences between the sexes and a "natural" tendency towards sex-segregated work. Others claim that the pioneer ideology was never egalitarian: women did men's work, but were primarily responsible for children and menial domestic jobs, and continue to have lower status.

Palgi and her colleagues at the University of Haifa, Menachem Rosner and Marilyn Safir, edited *Sexual Equality: The Israeli Kibbutz Tests the Theories* (published this year by Norwood Editions), in order to "bring forth the assumptions and explanations of the division of labour on kibbutz in one volume."

The book, a collaboration with Joseph Blasi's Project for Kibbutz Studies at Harvard University's Center for Jewish Studies, sheds light on previously published academic debate about sexual equality on kibbutz.

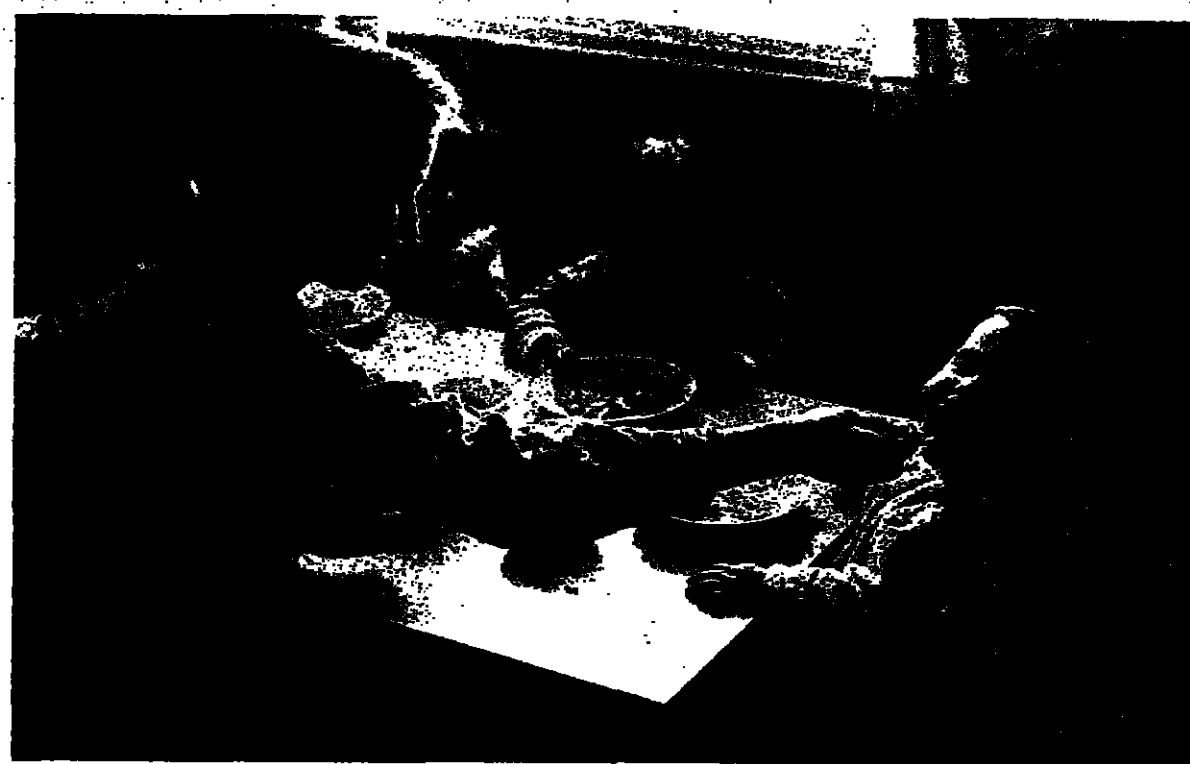
Palgi maintains that the kibbutz cannot be used as a "test case" for general theories that state that sexual inequality is necessary for a stable society. Nor can the kibbutz be judged as sexist by outside standards. Instead, the kibbutz is a unique deviation in the study of the sexes: it has evolved from sex-biased conditions, but allows women equal economic benefits and freedom from un-rewarded housework.

"There was never an equal division of labour," she claims. "Because of the values of strength and production for existence, women were doing men's work, but not vice-versa. It was a one-sided equality."

She explained that once the harsh conditions of settlement subsided somewhat and members began to have families, they reverted to the sex roles of the past. "Because of their traditional socialization," Palgi says, "women had some feelings of guilt that they weren't giving the children what they needed."

Today's kibbutz, where some women care for children while others make breakfast for men coming in from the fields and factories, may seem more like a case for the 1950s' "feminine mystique" than for communal equality. But Palgi believes that "what outsiders call inequality is not the problem of the kibbutz." Women, she stresses, are equal to men in ways other than through the mechanical equality of their jobs.

"One hundred per cent of women are working, and women are economically equal and independent," she explains, adding that although women on kibbutz perform collective domestic tasks, they do not have the "double-duty" of being unpaid houseworkers while working in the public sector as do



Women and the kibbutz-2

## A unique study

Sociologist-kibbutznik Michal Palgi claims that kibbutzim cannot be judged as sexist by outside standards, and must be regarded as a 'deviation' in the study of sex roles, writes Laura Fraser.

women in advanced industrial countries.

"Each family has a different pattern of who cleans the coffee cups and straightens the living-room, but it works out to be about the same," Palgi says. Both parents have three to four hours free each afternoon to play with their children — "Men are more nurturant here," Palgi claims that men and women

on kibbutz also receive the same respect and satisfaction from their work. Domestic jobs require highly trained workers who are often lauded with more pressures than men. In the kitchen, Palgi plans and directs the preparation of meals for 400. "The job of professional kibbutz cook is more similar to that of a restaurant chef than a housewife," she says.

She conducted a study which showed men and women on kibbutz to be equally happy with their jobs. When asked what of all possible jobs would be best for them, female and male respondents described one with "an equal level of satisfaction and possibility for self-actualization in their work," Palgi says. However, she notes, the study also indicated women's conformity

to lowered expectations. "It's not the division of labour itself that is the problem, but the by-products of it," she explains. "Women are satisfied because they are socialized to believe in the structure of the kibbutz, and work where they know they are needed." They resign themselves to kibbutz expectations, though they may be inclined to work elsewhere.

Studies have shown kibbutz high school girls' job aspirations to be lower than kibbutz boys' or city girls, because they know they have few choices. Most young women work in the children's houses after the army because the high birth-rate requires many *metaplot* (care takers). Those "who don't work in education or services are highly criticized by other women who feel they can't cope without help," according to Palgi.

Although, theoretically, people on kibbutz can work where they choose, women are persuaded to work in education more strongly than men are persuaded to work at a particular job in production. "You can leave a field unploughed, but you can't leave the children alone," Palgi explains, adding that kibbutzim have no incentive to invest money to change agricultural equipment so women can work in the fields more easily.

Recent efforts to encourage men to work in the children's houses have met with some response (see story this page). Men, too, are conditioned and also have problems with sex-segregated jobs.

These days, kibbutz industries offer work for more technically minded men and, increasingly, women who comprise some 20 per cent of industry workers (though they are often secretaries). During the past five years, there has been a growing tendency for men and women to work in these industries in what are beginning to be perceived as "sex-neutral" jobs, according to Palgi.

More women are pursuing professional occupations not in education or services. Women on

kibbutz are usually better-educated than men, and many seek outside careers — but this is "not encouraged," she stresses.

Another problem resulting from polarized sex roles is that women are not active in economic decision-making on kibbutz, since they are not involved in the productive branch. Some 90 per cent of the highest kibbutz offices are held by men, Palgi reports. The economic committees are 80 per cent male, while the social, cultural, educational and services committees have roughly equal male-female representation. Women participate less in the general kibbutz meetings. Palgi's research shows that women on kibbutz place less importance on governing and power than do men, and feel that "they are not as central as men in the social structure."

"There is no place to revolt on kibbutz if a woman is dissatisfied," she continues. "Against whom would we fight? The kibbutz is us. I'm going to revolt against myself!"

Palgi says feminism is a dirty word on kibbutz because it is "associated with bra-burning stereotypes" and is perceived as threatening to the family.

However, kibbutzim are becoming aware of the problem of "one-way equality." "Now," she says, "is a ripe time to change it!"

Palgi is a member of a new committee for the equality of sexes in the kibbutz movement. They arrange lectures in kibbutzim to raise consciousness of the problems to try to change stereotypes. The committee has also organized study days for kibbutz women where discussion centres on encouraging interest in technology, and on self-assertion.

The sociologist also coordinates a course at the University of Haifa for kibbutz members about theories of sexual equality as applied both to the kibbutz and to the greater society. "We deal with problems that kibbutz women rarely experience," she explains, "like battered women, so they can realize what's happening outside."

MORE THAN 4,000 high school and college students from the United States and other English speaking countries are visiting Israel this summer and participating in one or more of 120 programmes offered by the World Zionist Organization's Youth and Hehalutz Department.

"We're offering a supermarket of programmes," says director of short-term programmes Alec Meyer. Among the many options are sports, religious and kibbutz programmes, summer school etc. There are also seminars on a broad range of topics such as the Holocaust, countering Arab propaganda, Jewish philosophy and Israeli politics.

Programmes run from two to six weeks at a fee of between \$1,000-\$2,000, and are split up into separate groups of 15 to 17-year-olds

and college age students. First launched in 1948, the programmes are more numerous and varied today, but are still basically designed to expose young Jews to Israel and to reinforce their ties to Israel and the Jewish people.

According to Meyer who came here from South Africa in 1958 as a participant in this kind of informal education, there is no coercion. Young people are encouraged to look at Israel and at their Jewishness so that they won't become drop-outs.

American-born Israeli David Morris, who coordinates the Home Hospitality Division, was also introduced to Israel through such a programme. "You are not only forced to think about Jewish identity, assimilation and intermarriage," he says, "but you are thinking about these things in Israel —

the centre." Although education — not immigration — is the main goal, the directors say that young people are more likely to come on aliyah after attending a summer programme.

Says Meyer: "I'm a realist. Kids from these countries aren't breaking down the doors to live in Israel, but once their Jewish pride is reinforced, once they feel a sense of belonging, a part of the family, they will be more ready to make the commitment to Israel." Statistics concur. Of recent olim in their mid twenties from North America and Europe, 80 per cent were veterans of these programmes.

A small sampling of this year's participants reveals that aliyah is neither an immediate plan nor an impossibility. Viewing their current visit to Israel as an educational vacation, the students' main con-

## Exposing youth to Israel

cern is to sponge up as much information and gather as many impressions as possible during their stay. "I'm very close to my family and I'm into the American regime so it would be hard for me to move to Israel permanently," says 22-year-old Laurie Abzug of Poughkeepsie, New York. Laurie, who will "definitely return" at least to visit, adds that she is "learning" rather than visiting Israel.

Likewise, Jeff Peck, a 19-year-old Milwaukee, Wisconsin student is not now considering aliyah but is using his time to visit sites and observe Israel's different cultures and people.

"The biggest thing for me," says a 19-year-old Virginian, who declined to give her name, "is seeing so many kinds of Jews, who look completely different." She plans to return here for a year of ulpan but doubts that she will settle. "I'm happy being American," she says.

Home hospitality contributes enormously to the success of the programme. Each student spends at least one weekend or Shabbat with an Israeli family. In some cases Israeli youth groups "adopt" the visitors and travel with them for all or part of their trip. According to the directors, human contact is

crucial both in presenting a warm and personal view of Israel and in encouraging prospective olim.

"Every kid should have a chance to spend a weekend with a family just to see how they tick," says Alec Meyer. "This can also develop into something greater — when Americans and Israelis spend time together, the barriers are broken and Jewishness becomes the common denominator."

Programme organizers do not shy away from controversy nor do they present a simplistic, unblemished picture of the beautiful Israel. Students are encouraged to explore and ask questions whether at Mahane Yehuda market, the Mea She'arim religious quarter or the Old City of Jerusalem. Certain programmes are physically taxing, including rising at 4:30 a.m., mountain hikes or hot, dusty archaeological digs.

Students are also exposed to Israel's complex social problems. For example this summer they will investigate Jerusalem's various neighbourhoods, interviewing residents and recording descriptions, impressions and comparisons.

A willingness to specialize, to experiment with diverse topics and themes seems to be at the heart of the programmes' success.

In Europe and America, programmes are advertised in the Jewish and general press and publicised through video and slide-shows at open-house gatherings. Word of mouth, however, is always the most effective advertising. "If we get 4,000 kids from North America and each of them tells 10 friends about the programme, it's better than all the slide shows in the world," says Meyer. R.R.

ALTHOUGH men are generally spared the irritating attacks of bladder infections known as cystitis which I described in my last article, they are exclusively prone to another urinary problem because of their prostate gland.

Although many body organs and tissues tend to shrink or lessen in size with advancing age, the prostate is an exception. It often gets bigger, and accompanying such enlargement may be a variety of static or more progressive urinary symptoms collectively known as prostatism.

The prostate is normally a small segmented gland about the size of a chestnut which sits just below the bladder. It secretes a component of seminal fluid into the first part of the urethra, the tube the urine flows through from the bladder to the outside. It is this intimate connection with the bladder outflow that may lead to trouble if the gland does start getting bigger.

We don't know exactly yet why the prostate sometimes chooses to enlarge in this way, although hormonal influences are undoubtedly at work. (Eunuchs never develop

enlarged prostates!) In any event it rarely happens before the age of 50 — 60 to 70 being the commonest ages at which it does occur. The condition is also more common in some races than in others.

Not all parts of the prostate are equally involved in the enlargement process and often only one segment seems to be affected. This, however, causes a variety of surrounding anatomical changes, two of which are thought to be responsible for the onset and continuation of "prostatic" symptoms.

Firstly, the urethra within the prostate may be stretched and compressed, causing an obstruction to normal bladder emptying. Secondly, the enlarging segment may push up into the base of the bladder with the result that a small pouch forms behind it in the bladder in which urine can collect and stagnate. This can lead to infection and the formation of a stone in the bladder. The results of these changes are, nevertheless, variable and not necessarily progressive, but when they are, the muscle of the bladder wall increases in thickness in an attempt to overcome the obstruction.

Unfortunately, the increased bladder pressure which results may also be transmitted backwards to the kidneys where — if sustained — it may eventually cause severe damage. Eventually the bladder muscle fatigues and becomes flaccid with no attempt being made to overcome the obstruction any longer. There may be a constant uncontrolled urine overflow, a form of incontinence.

How do all these changes affect the patient?

Well, probably the earliest symptom in prostatism is an increasing frequency in passing urine, especially at night. Then an urgency to void develops although the amount actually passed on each occasion may be small. Later there may be an uncontrolled dribbling of urine or difficulty in starting the stream and maintaining it. Occasionally, a drop of blood may appear in the urine. Of course, if in addition the urine is infected, then this will make matters worse all round. Sometimes a sudden inability to pass any urine whatsoever, a retention, may occur with a lot of pain and discomfort. Although such an event may

## Prostate problems

A doctor's diary  
Dr. David Samson

sometimes appear to be the first evidence of a prostate problem, there will, in fact, usually have been some other symptoms in the past to which the patient has not paid much attention.

The immediate treatment of this situation is to pass a catheter into the bladder to overcome the stoppage and in most cases, after a few days, it will correct itself. When symptoms (of prostatism) are present, further examination and tests can usually quite easily confirm the diagnosis, determine if any secondary "pressure" effects have developed, and help decide which treatment is the most appropriate.

First a doctor can get a good idea of the actual size of the prostate during a rectal examination when the bladder is empty, and an X-ray to outline the kidneys and bladder will show up any back-pressure effects or residual urine in the bladder.

Cystoscopy is also usually carried out. In this process, a thin tube carrying an optical system is passed back through the urethra into the bladder (under a local or a general anaesthetic), and the whole area is directly visible. Thus, the size of the prostate, the state of the bladder muscle, and the presence of stones or even tumours in the bladder can be easily detected.

Remembering that a continuing progression of prostatic symptoms is not inevitable and, indeed, rarely gets worse after they have been present for a number of years, not all cases will require surgery — prostatectomy — to remove the troublesome, enlarged gland. Thus, I don't recommend patients with frequency alone to undergo surgery.

However, when there is also difficulty in starting to void urine and the stream is weak, or when tests

show pressure changes, then that's a different story. Also, even after an episode of acute retention subsides, surgery is still usually advised.

From a surgeon's point of view, the prostate can be approached through the urethra, or through the bladder or from behind it. Exactly which method is undertaken in any one case will depend on the size of the prostate and its configuration, and the experience and personal preference of the surgeon concerned. Since the operation is usually quite routine, there are few contra-indications; a surgical colic of mine once remarked that if the patient can walk, he can have a prostatectomy! Afterwards the patient can expect to leave hospital within a week to 10 days, passing uninfected urine with good control and a reasonable stream.

When I first began working in my present practice, I was struck by an almost complete absence of male patients in the usual age range complaining of prostatic symptoms. I did not know then whether this represented a true absence of such problems or a failure to report them to me spontaneously.

When I began to routinely ask the group of patients "at risk" about such symptoms directly, I found that quite a few did in fact have them but accepted them as an inevitable and unalterable accompaniment of getting on in years.

As a result of my enquiries and explanations, most of these patients were investigated appropriately and operated upon where this was indicated. Not only was there much relief of symptoms, but an early case of "pressure" kidney damage was also picked up and the process halted by prostatectomy, and a bladder tumour seen during a cystoscopy was also successfully treated.

Questions about prostatic symptoms now form a routine part of most of my consultations with my over-50 male patients, but my advice to you if you do have symptoms like these is that you should mention them to your doctor, without waiting for him to ask you first.

(Dr. Samson will be on vacation for the next month.)

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel

## ENTERTAINMENT

### TELEVISION

**EDUCATIONAL**  
9:00 The House of Dreams — animation  
9:10 Rasta Song  
9:25 Around the World in 80 Days — parts 5, 6  
10:00 Domestic drama — part 13  
10:30 Adventure in the Time Machine  
11:15 Acrobates in China  
11:30 Another Story  
11:45 Cartoon about Spain in the Middle Ages — part 3  
12:30 Pretty Butterfly  
17:00 A New Evening — live magazine  
**CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES**  
17:30 The Beaulieu Canal — Ephraim Kishon (part 1)  
**ARABIC-LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES**  
18:30 News roundup  
18:32 Kid's Club  
18:45 Inventions and Innovations  
19:00 Between Citizen and State  
19:30 News  
**HEBREW PROGRAMMES** resume at 20:00 with a news roundup  
20:00 The story of Technion scientist, Jack Goldberg, professor of physics  
20:30 Nature Programme — the polar bear  
21:00 Mabat Newsweek  
21:30 Moked — weekly interview programme  
22:05 Dirty Harry. Don Siegel's 1971 film of a sometimes brutal cop determined to bring in a psychotic killer. Starring Clint Eastwood and Harry Guardino  
23:35 News  
**JORDAN TV** (unofficial)  
17:00 Carotoni 18.00 French Hour 19:30 UTV 19:30 Rishit 18.40 (UTV) 3 Amazing Animals 19:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Some Mothers Do Have 'em 21:30 Documentary 22:00 News in English 22:15 Feature film

### ON THE AIR

**Voice of music**  
6:02 Musical Clock  
7:07 Mendelssohn: Cello Suite and Propaganda Voyage Quartet; Borodin: The Steps of Asia Minor; Ibert: Divertissement; Franck: Prelude, Choral and Tugue (Rubinstein); Chopin: Preludes from Op. 28 (Rubinstein); Brahms: Piano Concerto No. 1, Op. 15 (Rubinstein); Israel Philharmonic, Mehta; Dvorak: Piano Quartet, Op. 87 (Rubinstein, Gurevich); Mozart: String Quartet in G, K. 387 (Gurevich); Prokofiev: Symphony No. 5 (Moscow); Rostovtchevsky; L'Histoire du soldat (Israel Philharmonic, Shemer, Ronit-Riklis)  
12:00 Cello Grossmeyer, soprano; Rima Kamnitsky, violin; Shmuel Magen, cello; Zubar Neuman, piano — Haydn: Cello Suite; Alkan: 2 Preludes; Levitt: If I Forget Thee, O Jerusalem; Brahms: Trio, Op. 108  
13:05 Purcell: Music to Bonadice; Paganini: Violin 4 Dances; Liszt: Hungarian Rhapsody No. 9; Borodin: Polovtsian Dances from Prince Igor  
13:30 Youth Magazine — Jazz  
16:00 Old songs New — Contrasts in Style — a Renaissance against Baroque  
16:30 South German Radio Symphony Orchestra, Kazemirz Kord conducting; Ursula Hallager, harp — Pierre Boulez: In Memory of Bruno Maderna, for Orchestra in eight groups; Debussy: Danes suites of preludes, for Harp and Strings; Stravinsky: The Rite of Spring Suite  
18:00 Wazekal and Woyzek — Epilogue  
19:00 Lurical and Secular Music songs by choirs — Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, Brahms

20:00 Janacek: The Cunning Little Viven (Lucia Popp, Vienna Philharmonic, Charles Muckerras)  
23:00 Something for every taste

### First Programme

6:03 Programmes for Olim  
7:30 Light Classical Music — Works by Beethoven, Bach, Schumann, Khachaturian, Prokofiev and others  
10:05 Meeting — live family and social affairs magazine  
11:10 Poets' Songs  
12:05 Education for all  
13:00 News in English  
13:30 News in French  
14:00 Children's Programmes  
15:25 Notes on a New Book  
16:05 Music of flautist James Galway  
17:12 Jewish Ideas  
17:30 Everyman's University  
17:55 Agricultural Broadcasts  
18:05 Programme for Senior Citizens  
18:47 Bible Reading — discussion  
19:05 Levon in Hachala  
19:30 Programmes for Olim  
22:05 Literary Party (repeat)  
23:05 Between Ourselves — live talk show

### Second Programme

6:12 Gymnastics  
6:50 Editorial Review  
7:00 This Morning — news magazine  
8:05 Children's programme  
8:05 Morning Star — Rod Stewart  
12:25 On People and Places — morning magazine  
12:45 Open Line — news and music  
13:00 Midday — news commentary, music  
14:10 Matters of Interest  
16:10 Press Conference  
17:25 On People and Places  
18:05 Sale Journey  
19:05 Today — radio newsweek  
21:10 A Song for the Road  
22:05 Songs from films and musicals  
23:05 Radio Lotto — live radio game show

### ARMY

6:10 Morning Sounds  
6:30 University on the Air — Prof. Shlomo Brenzitz lectures on Psychology  
7:07 "70" with Alex Anak  
8:05 IDF Morning Newsweek  
9:05 Right Now  
11:05 Musical Requests  
12:05 Israeli Summer — with Eli Yisrael  
13:05 One and to the Point — midday magazine  
14:05 Time Passes  
14:05 Four in the Afternoon  
17:05 IDF Evening Newsweek  
18:05 IDF Magazine  
19:05 Music Today  
20:05 Foreign Language Hit Parade  
21:00 Mabat Newsweek  
21:35 University on the Air (repeat)  
22:05 Popular songs  
23:05 Programme on Napoleon (repeat)  
00:00 Night Birds — songs, chat with Eli Mober

### CINEMAS

**JEKSALEM 4, 7, 9**  
Eden: Kuni Lemel in Cairo; Edison: Octopussy 3.45, 6.30, 9; Habraha: Flying High (Sequel); Khar Sababa; Mitchell: Sophie's Choice 7, 9; Orgel: Herbie Goes Bananas; Orion: Return of the Jedi 4, 6.30, 9; Orna: Gold Raiders; Ron: Finals; Sennar: Franches 7, 9.15; Binyan: Hama: Sophie's Choice 6.15, 9; Israel Museum: Chitty Chitty Bang Bang 11; Mad Max 1 at 8; Mad Max 2 at 9.45; Cinema: Neighbours 7; The Raven 9.30  
**TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30**  
Alamy: Trinity; Yehuda: Bad Boys; Orion: Sophie's Choice 6.30, 9.30; Fox and the Hound 11, 2, 4.30, 7.30, 9.35; Chan 2: Man From Snowy River 11, 2, 4.30, 7.15, 9.35; Chan 3: Fox and the Hound 7.30, 9.35; Jungle Book 4.30; Chan 4: Diner 7.15, 9.35; Herbie Goes Bananas 11, 2, 4.40; Chan 5: Cannery Row 7.05

9.30: Cinema One: Raiders of the Lost Ark; Dekal: M.A.S.H. 7.15, 9.30; Drive In: First Blood 10 p.m.; Secret of Ninih 8.30; Esther: La Boin 11.40, 7.30, 9.30; Gai: Officer and a Gentleman 4.30, 7, 9.30; Gordon: Dudes Ka-Den 4.30, 7, 9.30; Had: Private Mansuets: Lev 1: Finals 1.30, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Lev II: Tragedy of a Ridiculous Man 1.30, 4.30, 7, 9.30; Limor: Annie Hall 7.15, 9.30; Heidi's Song 11, 4.30; Maxam: Lagoon in the Blue Islands; Megrabi: Tootsie 4.30, 7, 9.30; Orly: Boy Takes Girl 11, 4, 6, 8; Parla: Plague Dogs 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.30; Peer: Kuni Lemel in Cairo; Shabat: Return of the Jedi 4, 7, 9.30; Studio: Man, Woman and Child; Tchelet: Franches 6.30, 9.30; Tel Aviv: Octopussy 4.30, 6.45, 9.30; Tel Aviv Museum: Yot: Tawta: Eighty Three 10 p.m.; Zafra: Pauline a la Plage.

**HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9**  
Amel: Officer and a Gentleman 6.30, 8; Amphitheatre: Sound of Music 5, 8; Armon: Octopussy 4, 6.30, 9; Atzmon: Return of the Jedi 4, 6.30, 9; Chan: Kuni Lemel in Cairo; Gai: Fris and Tiger Claws 12, 4, 8; First Blood 10, 2, 6; Haifa Municipal Theatre: Young Doctors in Love 6.30; Keren Orr: American Gigolo Had: Private Mansuets: Lev 1: Finals 1.30, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Tel Aviv Museum: Yot: Tawta: Eighty Three 10 p.m.; Zafra: Pauline a la Plage.

**RAMAT GAN**  
Armon: Officer and a Gentleman 7, 9.30; Lily: Gandhi 8.30; Secret of Ninih 4, 7; Orna: Sophie's Choice 6.30, 9.30; Fox and the Hound 4, 6.30; Orna: Private Mansuets 7.15, 9.30; Ramat Gan: Return of the Jedi 4, 7, 9.30

**HERZLIYA**  
David: Kuni Lemel in Cairo 7.15, 9.15; Tiber: Annie 7.15, 9.15

## WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at \$118.10 per line including VAT. Insertion every day costs \$3880.40 including VAT. per month. Copy accepted in office of the Jerusalem Post and all recognized advertising agents.

**Jerusalem MUSEUMS**  
Israel Museum. Continuing Exhibitions: From "Pong" to Home Computer, survey of computer history. China and the Islamic World. Ceramic Influences: George Segal, sculptures; Photographs of Manuel Alvarez Bravo; Oil Lamp Section: Permanent Collection of Judaica, Art and Archaeology; Looking at Pictures: Permanent Exhibit in Pre-History Hall; Farnelli and Albertini sign Vivid (18th cent. Venetian operatic caricatures). Special Exhibits: New 5th century Byzantine Church mosaic; Torah Finials (Rimonim) produced in San'a by Yemenite Jewish goldsmiths at beginning of 20th century. Rockefeller Museum: Judean Kingdom Fortress at Kadesh Barnea: Wonderful World of Paper (Paley Centre next to Rockefeller Museum).  
Hebrew Museum. Main Museum 10-5, At 11: Guided tour in English. 11: Film, "Chitty Chitty" Bang Bang. 2: Special screening, "American Art in the 60s." 4.15: Children's Concert, "Meet the Orchestra" concert for solo instruments (Israeli Sinfonietta).  
**CONDUCTED TOURS**  
HADASSAH — Guided tour of all installations \* Hourly tours at Kiryat Hadassah and

Hadassah Mt. Scopus. \* Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-426271.  
**Hebrew University:**  
1. Tour in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9 and 28.  
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building, Buses 9 and 28 to last stop. Further details: Tel. 02-485219.  
**American Mizrahi Women.** Free Morning tours — 8 Alkalat Street, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-699222.

**TEL AVIV MUSEUMS**  
Tel Aviv Museum. Exhibitions: Expressionism — Buchheim Collection. Jewish Expressionists in Berlin. A. R. Penck — Expedition to the Holy Land (Graphic Portfolio). Helmar Lenk. Photographs (1910-1947). Collections — Impressionism and Post-Impressionism, 20th Century Art. Israeli Art: New Acquisitions 1982-83. 11 Sculptures and Trypich — Igal Tumarkin.  
Velding House. Fri. closed, Sat. 10-2, 7-10. Sun.-Thur. 10-10. Helma Rubinstein Pavilion. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thur. 9-1; 5-9, Sat. 10-2. Fri. closed.

**CONDUCTED TOURS**  
American Mizrahi Women. Free Morning Tours — Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 243106.  
**WIZO:** To visit our projects call Tel Aviv. 22529. Jerusalem, 22606; Haifa, 8937.  
**PIONEER WOMEN** — NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Call for reservations; Tel Aviv, 256096.

**Haifa**  
What's On in Haifa, dial 04-640840.  
**Rehovot**  
The Weizmann Institute. Grounds open to public from 8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Visitors invited to see audio-visual programme on institute's research activities, shown regularly at 11:00 a.m. and 3:15 p.m. Friday 11 a.m. only. Tours of the Weizmann House every half hour from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Sunday to Thursday. Nominal fee for admission to Weizmann House. No visits on Saturdays and holidays.



## Shearson Clal manager's angry reaction to Bank of Israel ruling End of trading in commodity futures

By MACABEE DEAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Bank of Israel's sudden decision to restrict all trading in commodity futures has considerably hurt the country's image in the western financial world. "It was also a slap in the face for my firm, Shearson Clal Investments, for it confirms the criticism levelled at us years ago by others in the business, who were afraid to set up shop in Israel for just such a reason." This was stated yesterday by Robert V. Israel, general manager of Shearson Clal Investment House, which is the local outlet — one of 300 in the western world — of Shearson-American Express.

Israel has scheduled a series of meetings with Bank of Israel officials and with others in the Finance Ministry. "I'm doing this in an effort to understand why this sudden restriction was imposed. For it does not make economic sense from any viewpoint the government might adopt."

Following the economic liberalization in 1977, Shearson Clal opened its offices in 1978. "At first, 98 per cent of our business was in commodity futures. This was and is a risky business, and we were careful to weed out those firms or persons who might be hurt financially by this type of business, which at best, is an educated gamble."

At the same time, Shearson Clal encouraged more and more of its customers to engage in buying securities in the U.S., especially those of Israeli firms, like Elscint, Scitex and others, which are not traded in Israel.

It costs slightly more for Israelis to trade on the New York Stock Ex-

change than it does in Tel Aviv, but many Israelis prefer it.

However, such trading does not allow any foreign currency to escape from Israel. The funds used to buy and sell all foreign stocks must be channelled through Israeli banks, and thus are subject to the same regulations as any other transaction.

Gradually, half of Shearson Clal's business was in securities, the remaining half in commodity futures. "Then out of the blue — without any notice and without consulting with us — came the restriction at the end of June. This is the way things are done in a banana republic."

However, the ban does not apply to those who have *Patah* accounts (foreign currency accounts held by new immigrants and non-Israelis). These make up 66 per cent of all commodity futures trading. Of the remaining 34 per cent, about 11 per cent are in the hands of Israelis who are still allowed to trade, since they deal in hedges in raw materials, such as coffee, sugar, gold (for jewellers), and in foreign currency, as a hedge against their import and export affairs.

"This leaves about 22 per cent of our commodity future accounts hit by the ban, and this amounts to about 100 persons and firms," Robert Israel says.

"What is strange here," he explains, "is that although some of these 100 accounts lost money in their speculations, others made money. In the end, everything balanced out, so there was no actual drain of foreign currency from the country."

Robert Israel adds that "perhaps we could understand the Bank of

Israel's step if it was part of a general economic policy affecting most of the economy, designed to get the country's economy on a more even keel. But at present, it is like banning the import of a few cases of caviar a year to balance the country's exports and imports, while allowing the import of hundreds of other luxury items."

The only other explanation is that "it is the first step in a general economic and financial crackdown; otherwise the Bank of Israel's step just doesn't make sense."

Shearson Clal itself will be hurt financially, but "not badly. Nevertheless, we have jettisoned plans to open an office in Haifa."

The 100 accounts affected — some with investments as little as \$1,000, but a few in the one million dollar plus range — are not being forced to liquidate their holdings abroad at once. But when they eventually sell their futures, they will have to repatriate the monies invested.

"We will undoubtedly persuade many of these 100 accounts to invest in foreign securities, thus not losing their business." But Robert Israel is afraid that not all of these persons and firms will do so, and that many will find other avenues of investment.

He refuses to speculate on what these "other avenues" may be, but does note that they will no longer be under the scrutiny of the Bank of Israel, or any other official Israeli body.

## Beirut banks to raise \$125 m. loan to repair 1975/76 civil war damage

BEIRUT (AP). — A group of Beirut financial institutions have announced plans to raise a seven-year loan of more than \$125 million to help finance reconstruction efforts in this war-battered nation.

It would be the largest private loan ever arranged for government projects here, Anthony N. Asseily, managing director of J. Henry Schroder & Co. said yesterday. Schroder's is the lead manager for the loan of \$550m. Lebanese firm.

The loan to Lebanon's Council for Reconstruction and Development will help finance the building of a major road through Beirut's Old City centre, scene of the heaviest fighting in the 1975-76 civil war, and for street, sewer and electricity projects in the surrounding area.

The loan's interest rate will float, with readjustment every six months pegged to the yield of the central bank's six-month treasury notes, plus a margin of one per cent a year.

Economists here viewed the loan as an important step in developing the money market in Lebanon, where the flourishing banking system has traditionally concentrated on commercial rather than investment and government projects.

The loan's co-manager is Credit Libanais. The other participating institutions are Bank Audi, Byblos Bank, Fransabank, Banque Libano-Francaise and Banque du Liban et D'Orient Mer.

## 1984 rules for exchange rate insurance

Post Economic Reporter  
The principles which will next year rule the exchange rate insurance scheme that compensates exporters for fluctuations in currency rates, were agreed on yesterday by Treasury and Industry Ministry officials.

Industry Minister Gideon Patt had for some weeks declared that these principles should be established as early as possible, since this would give exporters greater certainty about business conditions next year.

The Industry Ministry announced yesterday that the Treasury had ac-

cepted the principles proposed by Patt. Exporters will now be able to join the scheme at the beginning of each month, and not only at every quarter, which is the current practice.

In addition, insurance fees will be adjusted once every three months according to average rates of inflation in export markets, and not according to inflation forecasts, as at present.

The basis for the computation of compensation payments will be the situation in September 1982. Payments will be made on the basis of export revenue actually received here.

## World Bank put \$102 m. into Egypt steel plant

WASHINGTON (AP). — The International Finance Corporation (IFC), an affiliate of the World Bank, announced yesterday that it is making a \$102.4 million investment in a major steel plant in Egypt. The \$80m. project will produce rebar, an essential construction industry ingredient.

The Alexandria National Steel Company, incorporated in 1982 as a joint venture of Egyptian public

companies and a Japanese consortium, will carry out the project, the IFC announcement said.

The new plant, which will produce 750,000 tons of rebar a year, is scheduled for completion by the end of 1986. The corporation said it will help meet the needs of the Egyptian domestic market for rebar at internationally competitive prices. The plant will save the country about \$200m. a year in foreign exchange.

## Americans building 14-floor embassy in centre of Cairo

CAIRO (AP). — The U.S. has begun construction of a 14-floor tower in central Cairo to house its embassy staff of 550 Americans and a similar number of full-time Egyptian employees, an embassy spokesman said yesterday.

Ground was broken for the \$27.5m. project last December on a triangular plot behind the existing 1940s era complex. The builder is Kramco, a Swiss-Egyptian venture.

When plans to build a 20-floor building were announced in 1980 at the height of the U.S. embassy hostage crisis in Iran, there was some controversy among embassy employees about the wisdom of housing the staff in such a visible building.

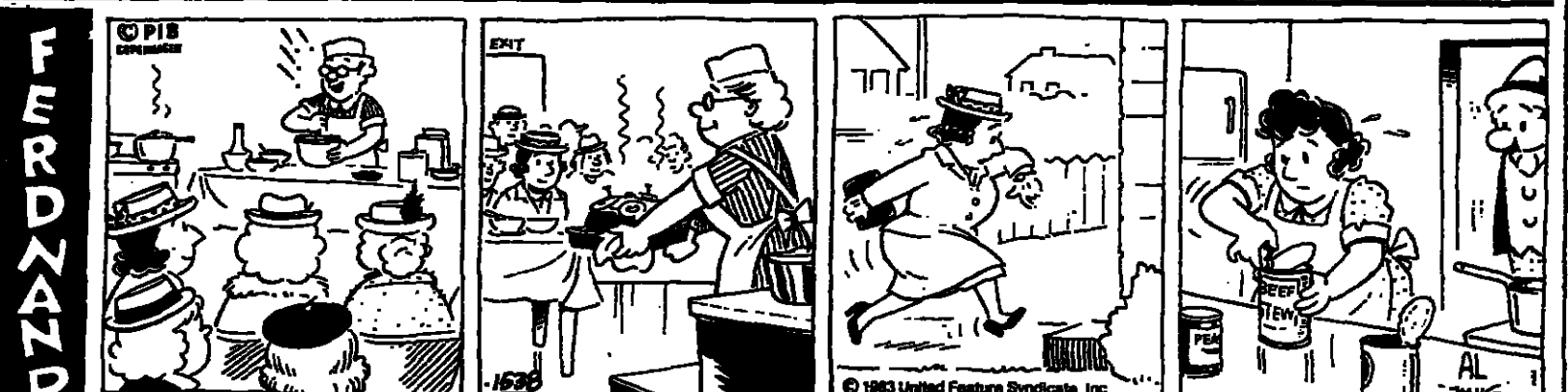
Since then, several high-rise hotels have been built in the central city area. One of them, 36 stories, and the U.S. plans have been scaled down slightly.

The planned building now has 14 floors, including a lobby that is three storeys high. It is due to be completed in December 1985.

The tower will house the core of embassy staff and a two-storey wing will house the consulate, an auditorium, the commercial section and a swimming pool.

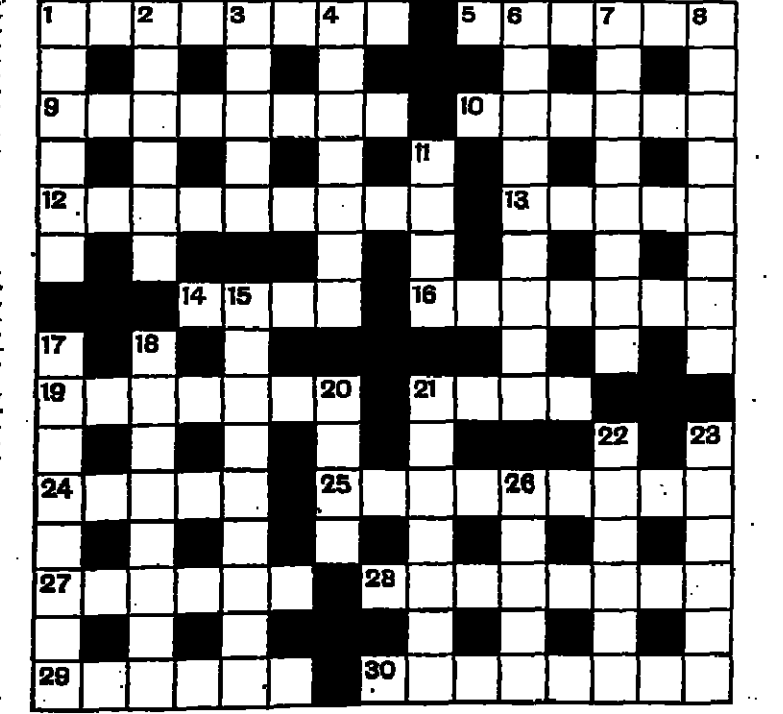
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- ACROSS**
- 1 Cook may have a use for this poet (8)
  - 5 As a merchant he's a powerful player (6)
  - 9 Conservative footwear abounds as subjects for malicious gossip (8)
  - 10 One of the Saxon monarchs, for example little Herbert (6)
  - 12 Reg is involved with Nellie in staff extension (5, 4)
  - 13 Support for the column in close formation (5)
  - 14 Paradoxically it means work for nearly all (5, 4)
  - 16 Greek letter trial is most tense (7)
  - 19 Is he reliable companion in a row? (7)
  - 21 Sea-food caught by the unskilled (9, 4)
  - 24 Maintains historic strongholds (5)
  - 25 Pantomime ballerina in bed in the garden (9)
  - 27 Protective covering with two rings brings bad luck (8)
  - 28 Jumper used to start the game (8)
  - 29 Places expressions on stems (6)
  - 30 Vulgar expressions offered as inducements to buy (3, 5)
- DOWN**
- 1 Victorian rear extension sublet for redevelopment (6)
  - 2 Kitchen stove has nothing on it so let's have some fruit (6)
  - 3 The depth of depression? (5)
  - 4 Make nothing of it (7)
  - 6 Bitter draught for disbanding Argonauts (9)
  - 7 Wooden platter could help Australian excavator (8)
  - 8 Retires and stands another round (8)
  - 11 Go without something now it's on loan (4)
  - 15 Beery beverage keeps the skipper warm (5, 4)
  - 17 The factory dance in situ (8)
  - 18 No charge for wine where duties are relaxed (4, 4)
  - 20 How pleasant on the Riviera! (4)
  - 21 Song of the nymph that captivated Ulysses (7)
  - 22 One whose double might provide a toll (6)
  - 23 The sailor's suit? (6)
  - 26 Love-in-a-mist deprived of a slightly wet epithet (5)



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2 Suitability  
3 Under  
4 Wreath  
5 Dry stalks of grain  
6 Fetch  
9 Morning meal  
14 Childish chatter  
15 Golden  
16 Not this nor that  
19 Dwell  
20 Regal headgear  
21 Flinch

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| FRANCE        | FRANC     | 1                        | 6.3588 6.4258     |
| HOLLAND       | GULDEN    | 1                        | 17.1808 17.2325   |
| SWITZERLAND   | FRANC     | 1                        | 23.3910 23.6262   |
| SWEDEN        | KRONA     | 1                        | 6.4373 6.5021     |
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| SOUTH AFRICA  | RAND      | 1                        | 45.2198 45.6744   |
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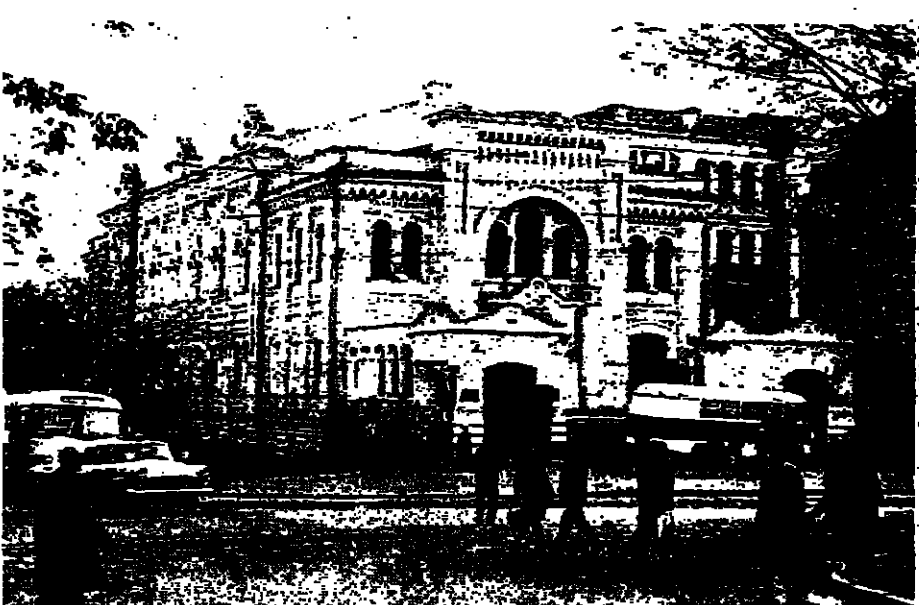
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Schneider's Russia...from left: Vandalism in the Jewish cemeteries of Kiev and Minsk. Right: The former Brodsky Synagogue in Kiev which has been converted into a puppet theatre. Below: Remains of a tomb in the Lukyanovka Jewish Cemetery in Kiev.

THE CAR winds its way past hundreds of new apartment blocks jutting like modern fortresses over the slopes of Ramot, and continues along the treacherous, winding road leading to Givon, the 140-family settlement adjacent to Nebi Samwil. To the left, is the rolling panorama of Jerusalem at its breathtaking best, but the road is narrow and unfenced, and the driver's attention must not wander even for a split second.

After the grandeur of Ramot, Givon is an architectural let-down. Its small, crude, prefabricated structures with their unending sameness resemble army barracks. The absence of khaki and barbed wire belie this first impression.

Approximately half its residents are Russian immigrants who talk among themselves in their native tongue. Yet some, such as 56-year-old Yosef Schneider, have paid dearly for the luxury of Israeli citizenship. He is a senior officer in the Israel police and has the unique distinction of being, perhaps, the only officer with a prison record. His crime was Zionism.

Unlike many other Prisoners of Zion, Schneider was born and raised with a sense of Jewish identity. He grew up in Riga, in a traditional household. When the Nazis invaded Latvia, the family escaped to Russia. In 1944, Schneider joined the Latvian Division of the Red Army. During his seven years of service, he developed his skills as a crack marksman. Following his release from the army in 1951, he returned to Latvia, where he organized a Jewish sharpshooter's club. He didn't want Jews again to be incapable of defending themselves. The club members became expert snipers.

Schneider didn't really have a profession other than that of sharpshooter. He acquired one by chance when he went to have photographs taken for his civilian identity card. The photographer suggested that, since he had a marksman's eye, he would probably be good at clicking a camera. And so Schneider became one of many Jewish photographers working for Rigas Studios. Some 30 former Rigas cameramen are now living in Israel.

SCHNEIDER was in regular correspondence with his uncle Naftali Gribov, a musician who had left the USSR in 1935 to help pave the way for Jewish statehood. Gribov was later to become the conductor of the Jerusalem Police Band. At the time Gribov learned that Schneider was employed as a photographer, Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Museum, was still in the planning stages. Gribov suggested to his nephew that he could make a valuable contribution to Yad Vashem's goals by photographing what survived of Jewish Russia.

It was a powerful challenge, and a dangerous one. Even if Schneider was undaunted by the vast stretches of Russia he would have to traverse, and the expenses he would incur, there was always the danger of his attracting too much of the attention of the KGB. Schneider was already in frequent contact with the Israel Embassy in Moscow and therefore under KGB surveillance. He would only attract further attention to himself by travelling around, photographing former partisan fighters, the remains of Jewish cemeteries, crumbling synagogues, and the vestiges of Jewish life in

## A WINDOW ON HISTORY

### Former Prisoner of Zion Yosef Schneider devoted years to photographing relics of Jewish heritage in the Soviet Union. The Jerusalem Post's Greer Fay Cashman talks to him about his one-man quest.

small villages and big cities.

In his heart he knew that he would never complete the work he had begun. There was too much ground to cover and too little time

sheet to get him a four-year sentence. "I was lucky to be arrested during Khrushchev's period of liberalization," he recalls. "If I had been arrested under the Stalin

himself to Kalberzich. His friend, who attended the meeting, almost fainted when Schneider stated the true purpose of his visit. Kalberzich, however, was unperturbed. "Why do you want to go to Israel?" he asked. "Don't you know that Russia has severed diplomatic relations with it?"

"I'm not a Russian, I'm a Latvian," replied Schneider, "and I still have relations with Israel." Kalberzich suggested that Schneider write him a letter. However, due to his long experience of the tactics of Soviet officialdom, Schneider had come prepared. The letter was already written. He pulled it out of his pocket and handed it to the president.

To his credit, Kalberzich was frank. "If your application is denied this time," he said, "you'll never get out of Russia. The Arabs aren't very happy about us supplying soldiers for Israel's armed forces, and I have a strong feeling that you will receive the same reply to this application that you had for all your previous ones."

When the President's prediction turned out to be true, Schneider did not resign himself to living out his life in Latvia. He was determined to get to Israel, and he stepped up his involvement with the Jewish activists. Then, inexplicably, one day in 1968, he and a group of other activists were suddenly given two months' notice to apply for exit visas, pack their bags and get out of the country. "It was Yom Kippur," recalls Schneider. "I had never desecrated Yom Kippur before, but I didn't dare wait another day. By tomorrow they could have changed their minds, so I wrote out my application immediately." This time, it met with a favourable response.

SCHNEIDER had one more obstacle to overcome. He had 3,000 negatives of Jewish memorabilia which he hoped to smuggle out via a foreign embassy. Every last detail had been meticulously planned. But when Schneider arrived at the embassy, he found to his dismay that he could not get past the Russian guard at the entrance. Every reason he could think of for wanting to enter was countered with the reply, "Don't worry, we can do that for you. You don't need to bother the embassy."

The day of his departure arrived, and Schneider had still not found a solution for the negatives. He did not dare take them to the airport himself. He was sure that he would be searched thoroughly before he was allowed to board the plane and, if the negatives were found among his possessions, there was the distinct possibility that neither he nor his films would ever leave Russia. The box containing the negatives was carried by friends who had come to see him off. At the airport he met a Belgian businessman to whom he had previously entrusted a letter to his uncle.

He told the Belgian of his problem and asked if there was a chance that he could include the negatives in his own luggage. The reply was affirmative. (The Belgian did a lot of business with Russia, and was given VIP treatment by Customs.) Schneider's friends delivered the valuable box into his care. In the plane en route to Vienna the two men sat apart. Only on Austrian soil did they acknowledge each other. The Belgian transferred the precious negatives to their rightful owner, and 24 hours later the historic documentation, together with the man responsible for it, was in Israel.

WITH HIS military background, Schneider's only ambition was to serve in the defence of Israel. After three months at an absorption centre in Carmiel, in deference to his uncle, he joined the police force. He was given the lowest possible rank as no one was really aware of his abilities. It was as a member of the police force that he and other former Prisoners of Zion were invited to meet Golda Meir and other diplomats who had served in Israel's embassy in Moscow. Many people at the reception could vouch for him, and as a result he was temporarily transferred to the photographic department of the Government Press Office. The idea



in which to do it. Moreover, he didn't want to stay in the USSR, he wanted to go to Israel. He made the first of 14 applications for an exit visa in 1955.

Schneider was a nuisance to the Soviet authorities. It was bad enough that he was in close contact with the Israeli embassy, and that he was seeing too many embarrassing sights through the lens of his camera. Worst of all was his involvement with the Jewish underground, whose clandestine activities were regarded as little short of treason.

WHEN SCHNEIDER was eventually arrested in April, 1957, the KGB had a long list of charges against him, not the least of which was trying to hijack a boat. He was accused also of smuggling information — this on the basis of a copy of *Bahamane* found in his apartment. Most of the charges against him were subsequently dropped, but enough survived on the charge

regime, who knows how many years I would have spent in prison?"

Schneider accepted his imprisonment stoically. But it was difficult to accept the confiscation of his photo archives. Fortunately, he had sent many of the prints to Israel, but he hadn't hidden the negatives. As far as he knows, they're still locked away in some dusty KGB basement.

While in prison, Schneider met Boris Blumbaum, a deserter from the Russian Army who had settled in Israel and had returned to Russia disguised as a tourist. The Leningrad-born Blumbaum had come to see his mother. The reunion was short. Someone tipped off the authorities; Blumbaum was caught and sentenced to life imprisonment. It was from Blumbaum that Schneider learned the rudiments of Hebrew.

RELEASED in 1961, he resumed all his former activities, and didn't overmuch consider the possibility that, if arrested again, he would be treated far less leniently than before. Travelling was more dangerous now than it had been before his arrest, but he continued to take risks, often journeying under false papers, usually those of his step-brother who had a clean record with the KGB.

Early in 1967, while on a visit to Moscow, Schneider met Yigal Alon, who promised him he would be in Israel within a month. But it took one-and-a-half years before that promise was realized.

Throughout the years, Schneider continued to bombard the emigration authorities with applications for exit visas. Each time he was refused. Then a short time after the Six Day War, he had a chance meeting in Latvia with a former Red Army comrade-in-arms. In the course of their conversation, Schneider discovered that his friend was secretary to the Latvian president, Yanis Kalberzich. He prevailed on him to arrange a meeting to discuss his inadequate housing. His friend complied, and, a few days later, Schneider presented

was to enable him to get to know the country.

On his return to the police several months later, he was assigned to the photographic section, and is today

responsible for all crime-linked police photography in Israel. After the attack on members of the Israeli team by Palestinian terrorists at the Munich Olympics, Schneider was

also put in charge of training an elite police sniper squad.

THE HOUSE which he shares with his wife Rita, a translator of scientific literature, and their two sons Uri and Yuval, is crowded with books, cameras and photo albums. The contents of the albums are reminders of a Russia which is no more. But what totally magnetizes the eye is a poster on the wall of the lyrics of the *Hatikva*. Who knows better than Schneider, whose sight was always turned towards Zion, the joy of "living as a free people in our own land"?

(Advertising Section)

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Menahem Av 10, 5743 • Shawwal 10, 1403

## Not really a surprise

FOR SOME TIME before yesterday afternoon, speculation, both here and in Washington, was rife that Prime Minister Begin might not, after all, go through with his scheduled visit to the White House at the end of this month.

Mr. Begin, it was said, was anxious to avoid a possible clash with President Reagan. The president would probably press the premier for a delay in Israel's redeployment in Lebanon, which Mr. Begin would be loath to give. For his part Mr. Begin had some harsh criticism of U.S. policy, especially on Lebanon, which he might be obliged to express at a meeting with the president. It might, therefore, be advisable to put the meeting off until things sorted themselves out in Lebanon.

The least that Mr. Begin could do, it was said, was to come alone, unaccompanied by the defence and foreign ministers. This way he could excuse himself from taking any substantive decisions on the spot. Advance reports confirmed that Mr. Begin would indeed be travelling solo. Also, that the visit would be very short, and would feature no public appearances, not even before Jewish audiences.

Yesterday afternoon, following hourly reports on Kol Yisrael that the visit would materialize next week, Mr. Begin called Mr. Reagan and asked that the trip be put off. Mr. Begin's reasons, it was officially stated, were personal.

In diplomatic parlance this is mostly a euphemism for reasons of state. If anyone suspected that Mr. Begin's state of health was the real cause of the delay, the Prime Minister's Office hastened to deny it categorically. Yet in the political community the cancellation, even if only for now, of Mr. Begin's Washington plans is bound to be taken as corroboration of the persistent rumours that Mr. Begin, who will be 70 tomorrow, is ailing, whether in body or spirit or both, and incapable of properly discharging his duties as premier.

It will take more than stout denials to spike these rumours.

## Another summer time

LAST YEAR'S "culture war" over archeological excavations at the City of David's Area G has now resumed. The apparent reason is again the charge, spread by hotheads among Jerusalem's ultra-Orthodox Haredi community, that the area, just outside the Old City's southern wall, is the site of a Jewish cemetery.

Disturbing the peace of the dead is, of course, a violation of the halacha. But since it has lately been shown that some ultra-Orthodox housing schemes in the vicinity of Jerusalem are located over proven cemeteries, there was some hope that the war over an area that was proven not to be a cemetery would not erupt again. The hope was reinforced by an arrangement concluded between Education and Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer, and a number of Agudat Yisrael rabbis which confined the archeologist's licence to a section of Area G definitely known not to contain human bones.

The arrangement is said to have been approved by the Atra Kadisha, an Orthodox society dedicated to protecting holy sites, including cemeteries, and which has Eida Haredi members.

In line with the arrangement, the section of Area G where digging was permitted was fenced off by a wooden wall. But this did not satisfy Atra Kadisha, which wanted a stone wall. The ministry agreed, saying it would put up the stone wall later. Atra Kadisha still demurred. Thus it was over this mighty issue of principle — wood or stone — that ultra-Orthodox zealots ostensibly went on a rampage in Mea She'arim last week, attacking policemen who sought to restore order.

At bottom, though, it was another challenge from the religious lunatic fringe to the "Zionist state."

Eighteen of the Mea She'arim demonstrators were held by the police pending a court hearing. As was to be expected, pressure was at once applied to get them released. Persons from the anti-Zionist Eida Haredi leaned on Knesset members from the Aguda to intercede with Dr. Burg, the interior minister who has charge of the police.

Ordinarily, NRP leader Burg, the weakest link in such a chain reaction, would oblige. But this time the Aguda, having implicitly gone along with Mr. Hammer's compromise, had no leg to stand on. Moreover, the National Religious Party was scandalized by the vicious, unruly conduct of the demonstrators, who were giving all religion a black eye. Dr. Burg must have felt that he was not called upon, this time, to accommodate the zealots.

He turned down the Aguda's request, deciding to let the law take its natural course. For this the interior minister deserves commendation. It is to be hoped that the experience has stiffened his backbone sufficiently to make it a policy to stand up to the religious rioters.

# A CASE FOR EARLY ELECTIONS

By ZALMAN SHOVAL

THE FEVER for early elections that burned a few weeks ago seems to have been temporarily abated by the party leaderships. Nevertheless, a good case can be made for holding Knesset elections at the earliest possible date.

The reasons for this are manifold, but the most pressing is probably the dangerously deteriorating state of the economy. At this time I do not intend to raise an accusing finger and say "I told you so" (I did, of course, and so did others), but whatever or whoever is to blame, the fact is that all economic indicators have shown a serious downward trend in the last year or two. No serious economist, banker or businessman will dispute this.

The Central Bureau of Statistics has just announced that despite a sizeable reduction in the price of oil imports, the country's trade deficit for the first half of this year increased by 23 per cent over the same period last year. While exports were down 6 per cent, imports rose — mostly, it must be noted, in the field of consumer goods, not capital goods or military hardware.

With the worsening balance of payments picture, Israel's external debt has risen once more, and so has the internal one. (The government's local borrowing, once earmarked solely for development purposes, is now almost entirely utilized for the financing of current budget deficits.) Annual inflation, in spite of a slight improvement last month, may reach the unprecedented level of 140-150 per cent; productivity is practically at a standstill and, last but not least, the stock exchange has tumbled between ecstatic peaks early last year and a state of near coma only months later.

Even without a warning from the International Monetary Fund and other not wholly disinterested foreign sources, there is every indication that the Israeli economy is fast approaching the danger point. From there, any further move in the wrong direction would inexorably bring this country to the brink of economic, social and political disaster. (Notwithstanding the considerable industrial, agricultural and financial strength that makes our situation somewhat more favourable than that of Turkey a few years ago or much of Latin America today.)

It would be exceedingly difficult for any government with a majority

of only four or five Knesset members (and even that slim majority is often hypothetical, given the frequent disarray within the coalition) to carry out the economic policy the current emergency dictates in the field of taxes and wages, monetary restraints, work ethics in the public sector and in reducing public expenditure. Aggravating the situation is the fact that the financial claims on the budget made by some coalition partners appear to be inversely proportional to their numerical strength. And woe to the minister of finance who dares to stand in the way.

THE BEST path obviously would be to form a broad-based national unity government. The chances of this happening, unfortunately, are nil. The next best option is elections as soon as possible, in the hope that it will be easier to form a more solid government, one less dependent upon fringe groups.

After the elections, it is possible that the Likud or Labour will have to call on one or more of the smaller parties — left, right or next-to-God — to obtain a majority of seats in the Knesset. This may well be the case in the absence of any hope of changing our distorted electoral system.

My first solution then would be to try again to set up a national unity government comprising both major parties. Even if this proves impossible, it is always easier for a new government to enact harsh, unpopular economic measures than one whose mandate is rapidly running out and who must carry favour with the voting public as elections approach.

The late Simcha Ehrlich, the Likud's first finance minister, never learned this lesson and it is much too late in the day for Yoram Aridor to do so now.

Unquestionably then, the sooner the elections, the better it will be for Israel's mangled economy.

It is an open secret that some Labour functionaries, expecting things to go from bad to worse, would prefer the present government to serve out its full term, thus improving their own chances at the ballot box. On the other hand, some Likud people probably hope that given time, the better their chance to get out of the present rut. Both sides are wrong if one considers the economic price the nation as a whole will have to pay for un-

sarily prolonging the present situation.

Economic aspects aside, political considerations also argue for early elections. Topical, though intrinsically less important, is the aftermath of Operation Peace for Galilee. I say "intrinsically less important" since, whatever one's opinion on the war and its outcome, one must remember that people usually vote for the party they believe (blindly or rationally) to be best qualified to lead the country in the future — and not as an expression of approval or disapproval for past actions. Even if it is too soon to assess all the ramifications of the operation in Lebanon, the Labour Party, in view of the multitude of its confused and often self-contradictory statements during the past year, can hardly present itself as a credible antithesis to the current government on this issue.

Grave objective problems face Israel, and the demoralized atmosphere created by excesses of the Opposition (both within and outside the Knesset) and by the indecision and divisiveness characterizing the cabinet and the coalition severely limit the government in pursuing even the more realistic aims of "Peace for Galilee." True, a heated election campaign would not cool the internal political conflagration, but one may hope that after the elections, the situation would be more quiescent, while another two-and-a-quarter years of the present turmoil would be destructive to the nation.

THE FIRST and foremost political reason for early elections is to allow each party to present the electorate with a realistic platform on the Palestinian question and the future of Judea, Samaria and Gaza. While this topic was also a focal point in the last election, most parties were often less than candid about the real nature of the situation and their own views on how to deal with it. Both major parties sought support for programmes that even perfunctory analysis shows are largely irrelevant. The time for decisions on the future of Israel's eastern frontier and the status of Judea and Samaria and Gaza is inexorably drawing nearer, and the Lebanese war may have accelerated the pressure, not diminished it.

Israel's political parties have a duty to face reality as it is and to present the public with valid alternatives, instead of trying to fob off illusory solutions.

The Labour Alignment has long touted the good old Allon Plan. This scheme calls for a territorial compromise between Israel and Jordan that would leave about one-third of the West Bank and Gaza plus East Jerusalem under Israeli sovereignty, in particular those areas vital to Israel's security. The rest of the territory, mainly the densely populated heartland of Samaria, would revert to Jordan. (However, there seems to

be some confusion in the Labour executive as to exactly which areas are to be included in their platform map.)

Theoretically, such a plan has some undeniable advantages. The only problem is that there is absolutely no chance that any Arab party — be it King Hussein, the Palestinians or even Egypt — would ever sign a document based on the premise that they would legally give up portions of "holy Arab soil," not to mention Jerusalem! Nor does the U.S. support such a solution. The Reagan Plan, though supposedly dovetailing with Labour's territorial compromise concept, does nothing of the kind. In effect, it is a plan for Israel's almost total withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza. Most Labour Party leaders know all and persist in presenting the Allon plan as a viable formula. Elections now would give the Labour Party an opportunity to present its ideas and prove to the public that it has given some thought to the most crucial political issue that Israel will deal with in the coming years.

Superficially the Likud's situation seems less complicated. It represents the ideology of *Eretz Yisrael Shlema* or, in other words, its platform stresses the point that there should be only one sovereignty between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River — that of Israel. But while Labour is elegantly evading the question of potential partners for its territorial compromise, the coalition parties (the Likud as well as the NRP) just as elegantly refuse to face such "small" matters as the question of the 1.3 million Arabs residing in the territories should full and exclusive Israeli sovereignty be imposed upon them.

Are we to grant them Israeli citizenship, thus destroying the Jewish character of the state? Are we to leave them devoid of any citizenship altogether, thus destroying the democratic character of Israel? If anyone imagines that the issue could be circumvented by permitting these Arabs to retain their present Jordanian citizenship, he'd better think again; this arrangement might work during the "interim period" of the Autonomy, but a permanent situation in which a third or more of a country's population are citizens of another sovereign state is unthinkable.

THERE ARE other issues as well, and some government leaders are trying to create the impression that somewhere there exists a master plan for all of them. After looking at our confused and often contradictory actions during the last few years in the territories, it is difficult not to reach the conclusion that the government lacks a clear and practical policy regarding some of the most basic questions relating to future relations with our neighbours east and west of the Jordan.

Moreover, outright annexation (or rather "imposing Israel's sovereignty, law and administration," as some prefer to call

it) would certainly embroil Israel in an unprecedented clash with the U.S. and American Jewry. In view of Israel's economic situation, we could ill afford this. Many senior Likud people, including government ministers, will admit privately that annexation is not the answer, but they, too, just like Labour with its territorial compromise, are prisoners of their own past pronouncements on the subject.

To clarify my position, let me say unequivocally that I share the view of the majority of Israelis that Israel does have inalienable rights and vital interests in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, which precludes turning over these areas to full and exclusive Arab sovereignty. However, I also believe that full and exclusive Israeli sovereignty over the whole area, even if attainable, is not necessary in order to achieve Israel's aims. Both territorial compromise and annexation are unrealistic, impracticable and probably harmful as well; Israel will have to look for other alternatives to ensure that the security of the country remains in its hands and to see, as the late Moshe Dayan put it, "Jews will never again be foreigners in any part of Eretz Israel."

This means, among other things, that Jews have a right to settle and live in Eretz Israel. Whatever the exact precept will be, careful thinking in this direction must lead us to a formula of functional compromise between Israel and Jordan, a compromise based upon the idea of co-sovereignty in Judea and Samaria between the two states, with or without the added ingredient of a federal or confederate setup.

Why Jordan? Because historically this state cannot be divorced from the Palestinian question, and it is in everybody's interest — and certainly in Israel's — that Palestinian Arabs residing in the territories should be granted the right of self-government within the framework of a broad Israeli-Jordanian/Palestinian agreement.

Many questions must be tackled such as the specifics on Palestinian Arab local self-rule and the rights and duties of the Jewish population in the area, but answers for all these questions can be found once we set our minds to it.

What we cannot do is to stay frozen in our tracks and hope that matters will somehow, sometime, sort themselves out. Unless we devote more thought to the solution of one of the most important problems in our national existence, somebody else will, and the solutions they come up with certainly will not be as favourable to us as those we work out ourselves.

Early elections and the need to face these issues squarely, intelligently, freshly might provide the impetus required to yield new ideas on these matters.

Israeli voters should be given the opportunity to choose between the options offered, and the sooner that opportunity is given, the better it is for the future of the country.

The writer is a former Likud-Rafi MK.

## READERS' LETTERS

### ISRAEL TENNIS CENTRE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — I refer to Meir Kerev's letter of July 10 and am sorry that he obviously does not understand the concept of the Israel Tennis Centres. These centres were specifically built for children, and the Jerusalem Centre was sited in Katamon so that youngsters, who would otherwise have no access to tennis, would benefit from the sport and all the other services offered.

As a public facility, adults are also able to play when children are not there. The centres are not private country clubs, but afford every adult the opportunity to play tennis at these beautiful facilities for a very low price.

We are constantly striving to maintain a very high standard of hygiene and cleanliness, and actually pride ourselves that, with thousands of children using the centre, it remains exemplary in its appearance.

As far as families using the premises on week-ends — far be it from us to bar them. In fact, we are delighted. We are also happy to have in the manager, Danny Friedman, someone who understands and fulfills his job very well.

We are trying to improve the quality of life and level of sportsmanship, and regret that Mr. Kerev finds fault with the project.

DR. IAN FROMAN  
Executive Director,  
Israel Tennis Centre  
Ramat Hasharon.

Sir, — I was shocked and disappointed to see you print a letter, as you did on July 10, criticizing the magnificent Israel Tennis Centre in Katamon.

For many years, I have been active in just about every aspect of Israel, and have watched this unusual project grow in size and quality with amazement.

Being one of thousands of people proudly supporting the tremendous work done at the centres, I find it very unfair to print the complaints of one disgruntled person, and cause so much damage by publishing his biased and petty criticism.

The Tennis Centre is a model programme that has not only benefitted thousands of young

children, but also gives an opportunity to adults to play in beautiful surroundings.

Israel can be proud of the eight centres. I only wish we had more such projects in Israel, and that The Jerusalem Post would think more deeply before printing such unnecessary letters.

PAUL ZUCKERMAN  
Former Chairman of  
United Jewish Appeal of America  
Detroit.

## POSTSCRIPTS

**THE ANNE FRANK SCHOOL** in Amsterdam was the scene of an unhappy bit of business recently. The school, an elementary Montessori school in the southern part of the Dutch capital was attended by Anne Frank from 1933 till 1939, and was named after her in the 1950s. The teachers, and parents of pupils of the school some months ago had the idea to embellish the front of the building with murals of quotations from the Anne Frank diary, painted to represent Anne's handwriting. The plan was approved at a meeting of teachers and parents, but then met with objections from the Amsterdam Municipal Beauty Committee, which thought this to

be too much like graffiti. These objections were eventually overcome.

Now, however, neighbours have objected. A spokesman of some 50 neighbours told the press: "We do not want to be reminded of the war every time we look out of our window. Moreover, these phrases from the Anne Frank diary may attract nasty phrases by others." According to the spokesman a poll among 53 neighbours of the school showed that 50 were against the murals, two were in favour, and one was indifferent. The neighbours now intend to protest to the Amsterdam municipal council and if need be even to the Council of State to prevent the painting of the murals.

H.B.

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